

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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USSR 'COMPELLED' TO RECONSIDER SECURITY ISSUE

LD191936 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--The weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes:

"In an atmosphere of growing danger of war it is particularly significant to ensure strategic stability which is important to the United States to no lesser extent than to the USSR. In the final account, runs the article in the NEW TIMES, irrespective of ideological, political, social and other contradictions, and also zig-zags in the American policy, the priority task for the two great powers which have a huge nuclear might can only be to preserve peace, to prevent all-out destruction. 'Consolidation of strategic stability meets the interests of the sides and the interests of international security'--such is the very important provision of the joint statement of the USSR and the United States which was signed by the leaders of the two states on June 18, 1979, in Vienna."

"Nobody describes the situation in the world as a pre-war one," the NEW TIMES writes. "It is also taken into account that in Washington they are also, it should be believed, aware of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. But meanwhile one cannot underestimate the United States' bent for confrontation. One cannot also underestimate the strategic illusions linked with overestimation of the United States' own strength and calculations on 'advantages' of these or other scenarios of unleashing a war. Particularly the scenario of the first preventive nuclear blow on the maximum of Soviet-military structures--the talk of it has been more current in the Pentagon of late."

"The attempts to realize the scenario of the first blow are regarded, at least theoretically, as quite feasible," the NEW TIMES points out. "The testimony of that is, first, the U.S. desire to have strategic superiority. Superiority is required not for defence. Superiority is the symbol of aggressive intentions. Second, the aggravation of tension might lead to such a crisis situation, in which commonsense might just fail in adopting military-political decisions. The decisive role in that might also play the distorted notions of the opponent's policy and subjective notions of 'expediency' of the first blow, and erroneous actions of the military command, and the most different unpredicted fortuities. And the result would be one--a nuclear button pressed at a critical moment. [as received]"

This exactly is the situation of strategic instability. It can, undoubtedly, be prevented, if one strives not only to a peaceful solution of disputable problems, but also to firm control over the course of events."

"Particularly sinister in this connection is the decision of President Reagan to start full-scale production of neutron weapons. The production and the planned deployment in Western Europe of neutron warheads (about 1,200 units, according to the Washington POST) cannot but influence the correlation of forces in the European scene. It can for sure breed illusions of admissibility of 'a neutron conflict.'" This is a step to destabilization of the situation in the world.

"It is quite clear that the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to such a turn of events. Its proposals to ban neutron weapons were left unheeded. Its proposals to immediately start negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe are opposed not only by the delay of the beginning of negotiations and active preparations for deploying 'Euromissiles,' but also the decision to start the production of neutron weapons. It is natural that in such a situation the USSR will be compelled to reconsider the question of its security and take relevant measures."

MILITARY SPECIALIST ON NEUTRON DECISION, MEASURES

LD191528 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Interview with Mikhail Milshteyn, "expert on military matters" at the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] President Reagan's decision to go ahead with the full-scale production of neutron weapons was taken on 6 August, the 36th anniversary of the atom bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

That's naturally a coincidence which yet serves as a reminder to the world of the cause of the evil which is now referred to as the nuclear arms race and of who produced this evil spiral, whose every turn brings the world closer to nuclear destruction. The start of mass production of neutron warheads is certainly another round in the arms race. It's true though that Washington claims neutron weapons are a tactical weapon designed for use only against tanks. Claims are even made the neutron bomb is a clean and humane weapon. Is this really so? And now the views of a leading expert on military matters at the Moscow Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Mikhail Milshteyn.

[Milshteyn in Russian fading into English translation] Neutron weapons cannot be called a tactical nuclear weapon because they are intended for deployment in Europe. Any nuclear weapons that will be used on the territory of European countries must be regarded as strategic, because they will bring about great destruction and casualties.

Washington is trying to make the world believe that the neutron bomb is intended against tanks. This is a false concept. It will be used not against tanks, but against the people. Neutron deaths won't choose between people in schools, churches, other buildings, or inside tanks. The American strategists say the new weapon is clean and humane because it only affects living people, leaving all material values intact. This is absurd. It is strange and even wild that the present American administration is trying to stand among those who regard killing people humane.

As for the supposed humaneness of the new American weapon as regards to buildings and other material values, according to available information, following the explosion of a neutron warhead, everything will be turned to ashes within a radius of 150 meters. Just to compare conventional air bombs, use of which Americans flattened the city of Dresden during World War II, they cause destruction within a range of only 20-30 meters. And the last observation: Designers of neutron weapons claim the weapons are only a threat to troops on battlefields because noncombatants will be able to hide out in light shelters. However, specialists believe no shelter will be of help within a range of 800 meters from the center of the blast as neutron radiation penetrates any shelter. Even at a distance of 1,600 meters--that's 1 mile--a 25 centimeter layer of concrete won't reduce the stream of neutron radiation to a safe level. Medics warn the use of enhanced radiation bombs will have most disastrous consequences for coming generation. Thus production and deployment of the new weapon has essentially quite different aims from those proclaimed by the Republican administration.

[Announcer] What do you think these aims are?

[Milshteyn] Since it took office the Reagan administration has made a whole number of moves to change the balance of forces, especially nuclear forces, in its favor. The latest decision by President Reagan, following an attempt of the United States to deploy nuclear weapon in East Asia, to put pressure on Japan, to build up the arms race within NATO, and to grant weapons and gear to China, worsens international tensions even more. Besides, if the decision is considered in relation to such moves by the United States in the military area as a sharp increase in its military spending, the passage of new military programs, the increase in the strength of its Armed Forces, the aim and purpose of all these measures become clear. This is in effect an undisguised intention of the Reagan administration to change the current rough balance of forces in favor of the United States, to follow a policy from positions of strength, threat and blackmail. This actually means that words about an intention to seek agreement on nuclear arms control, about a need to find peaceful solutions to disputed issues, are no more than hypocrisy. Indeed, everything the Reagan administration has done so far is aimed in the opposite direction: toward confrontation, renunciation of talks. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent.

[Announcer] What are the specific Soviet measures in response to that?

[Milshteyn] The Soviet Union is opposed to the arms race. We are against neutron weapons just as we are against any other weapons of mass destruction.

Our government has repeatedly proposed to the United States to agree about mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons and about banning the weapon. These proposals remain in force. A concrete draft international convention on this score is before the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

But relations between countries are not a one-way street. Reciprocal measures should follow each proposal, each move. The fact is that instead of giving a constructive answer to our peaceful proposals, the United States is trying to hold talks with us and base relations as a whole from a position of strength. It can only slow down movement and progress in relations.

The Soviet Union is not a country you can talk to by relying on military superiority. History has proved we have never sponsored new rounds in the arms race. Neither have we, even once, enabled someone else to get ahead of us, to seem stronger militarily. So there should be no doubt that, in the light of the moves the United States is making now, the Soviet Union will evaluate the situation duly and take all necessary measures to ensure its own security and that of its friends and allies.

ACADEMICIAN ASSAILS NEUTRON WEAPON CLAIMS

PM181625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Debunking the 'Clean' Bomb"]

[Text] "On Neutron Weapons"--that is the title of a book prepared for the press by V. Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Commission on the Scientific Problems of Disarmament. It provides scientific substantiation of the danger which this new type of nuclear weapon represents. The scientist exposes the unsubstantiated nature of assertions that neutron warheads are allegedly a kind of "clean" weapon of limited action. In essence, V. Yemelyanov writes, the neutron bomb's supporters are trying to erase the fundamental distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons and accustom people to the idea that the neutron bomb is allegedly not so very dangerous or terrible.

In a number of parameters the neutron bomb's action is similar to that of chemical weapons, V. Yemelyanov told a TASS correspondent. The purpose of both is to destroy every living thing on the territory while preserving material assets. The neutron weapon is a barbaric, cruel means of mass destruction, the scientist stated. That is why there is a growing wave of protests in the world against the decision by Reagan, who has given the order to produce this new type of nuclear weapon.

COMMENT ON INTERVIEW OF NEUTRON BOMB INVENTOR

PM191019 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 August publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word A. Leontyev article headlined "Revelations of the Neutron Cannibal." The article cites remarks by Samuel Cohen, inventor of the neutron bomb, in an interview published in DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG in West Germany. Leontyev quotes and comments on Cohen's remarks on the weapon's nature and capabilities, noting the assumption that "the United States could allegedly blackmail the Soviet Union and threaten it safely from bases in Western Europe," and ridiculing Cohen's attempts to "reassure" the West European population. The article concludes:

"The preacher of war in the guise of a scientist had two aims: to intimidate the Soviet Union and, by means of the most naive twaddle, to deceive Western Europe and make it accept the neutron monster. He achieved neither aim. Soviet people are not notably fearful. We have always had enough strength and resources to ensure the security of our country and our friends and allies.

"As for the West Europeans, the revelations by the nuclear age cannibal will only strengthen their resolve to step up the struggle against Washington's criminal designs.

"Mr Cohen and those who think like him will have to love their bomb alone."

NETHERLANDS WORKERS PROTEST U.S. MISSILES, BOMB

LD181358 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 18 Aug 81

[TASS special correspondent Yuriy Kornilov: "Soap Bubbles of DE TELEGRAAF"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 18 Aug, TASS--The mass-scale movement of peace workers, including representatives of various political parties, clerical circles, youth and women's organizations and trade unions that has emerged and is gaining momentum in the Netherlands, protests against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the production of the neutron bomb. The Dutch press has just reported the findings of a public opinion poll conducted in May, according to which 60 percent of the population are opposed to the deployment of any type of nuclear weapons in Europe and 43 per cent actively support the call of the Dutch inter-church peace council for abolishing the stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world, beginning with the Netherlands. Observers believe that these figures have grown since, as is illustrated by a 10,000-strong demonstration in Amsterdam the other day to protest against Washington's plans to produce neutron weapons and by a massive "peace journey", the participants in which are nowadays crossing the Netherlands aboard five ships going by rivers and canals.

The movement of protest against nuclear weapons and missiles that has been launched in the Netherlands attracts the attention of both foreign and Dutch newspapers and magazines. The bourgeois newspaper DE TELEGRAAF published in Amsterdam has also given coverage to the movement. But what is it that this newspaper, which is believed, and with good reason, to be the mouthpiece of the war monopolies and the reactionary political circles linked with NATO, has to say about the protests? DE TELEGRAFF has alleged that the mass manifestations for peace that are going on in the Netherlands are not at all inspired by the striving of the Dutch to avert the threat of war but are "instigated by Moscow"! The newspaper cites as proof the fact that a delegation of the Soviet peace committee visited the country a few months ago. According to the pen-pushers from Amsterdam it was this delegation that gave "instructions" to hundreds of thousands of the Dutch who work in the peace movement. A tall story indeed!

The allegations of DE TELEGRAAF are so absurd as to deserve no attention were it not for one circumstance: The more active the mass scale peace movement in the Netherlands and the stronger its opposition to the plans and activities of nuclear madmen, the stronger the pressure exerted on that country by the U.S. and NATO. High-ranking Washington officials every now and then demand that The Hague "restore order" in the country and maintain the infamous "Atlantic solidarity", and these demands are thickly larded with overt or thinly camouflaged threats. General Rogers of the United States, supreme allied commander Europe, in a recent WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG interview thundered against the Netherlands, accusing it of all but "complicity with communism". The NATO circles in Brussels are openly and with increasing displeasure discussing the so-called "Dutch disease", or "Hollandism".

According to REUTER, it is an "infection" which, the NATO strategists fear, can spill over any time from the Netherlands to neighboring countries. "The U.S. Government obviously fears very much that the so-called 'Hollandism', that is, the anti-missile movement that has got under way in our country, will turn out to be an 'infectious disease', as they put it in Washington," the Dutch newspaper TROUW observes.

CLAIMS OF SOVIET EUROMISSILE ADVANTAGE DENIED

PM180946 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov: "They Cannot Do Their Arithmetic"]

[Text] As we know, anxious to justify the policy of raising the level of military confrontation in Europe currently being pursued by the United States and NATO, certain circles in the West are still actively trading on the fictitious so-called "Soviet threat." But since there are not and could not be any facts to confirm the existence of such a "threat," deliberate misrepresentations and even downright fabrications are being brought into play. Further evidence of this is provided by the FRG Government's reply to a question raised by the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union faction on the arms of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

It is clear from a DPA report that, while admitting that at the present time the United States and the Soviet Union have an "almost equal" strategic nuclear weapons potential, in its reply Bonn is clearly anxious to justify the Washington and NATO decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in West Europe and to this end is pushing hard the "thesis" that the USSR "has a considerable advantage in the sphere of medium-range missiles." You want "proof?" Coming right up: According to Bonn's calculations, the ratio in this sphere between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is 1 to 4.5.

The document in question does not explain where these "data," if that is what they can be called, came from. The truth of the matter is that they were clearly concocted since in reality there has been approximate equality [reventstvo] of NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear arms in Europe--around 1,000 delivery vehicles on each side--for a number of years now. If there is anyone in Bonn who does not know just which arms of this type are in NATO's possession, here is a reminder of the breakdown: a total of more than 700 U.S. aircraft--planes carrying nuclear weapons (the F-111 and F-4) stationed at airbases in a number of West European countries; FB-111 medium-range bombers; and U.S. carrier-based aircraft carrying nuclear weapons (the A-6 and A-7, and that is in addition to land-based ballistic missiles, missile-carrying submarines and bombers belonging to the U.S. allies--in all some 300 units. If you add to these figures the fact that the USSR has not increased the total number of its medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe by a single vehicle in more than 10 years it is perfectly obvious that NATO would gain a considerable advantage if new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles were to be deployed in Europe.

These are the facts. They are testimony to the fact that those circles in Bonn which are trying to frighten people with talk of the USSR's "severalfold advantage" in medium-range missiles are clearly at odds with the facts and cannot do simple arithmetic.

It should be added to the above that the Soviet Union considers even the present level of military confrontation in Europe to be too high and is actively campaigning to reduce or at least freeze it. The Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe was intended to serve this very purpose. What has been the response of the United States and NATO to this peace-loving initiative? Merely to heat up the arms race (it will be recalled that as early as 1982 the Pentagon's budget will be raised by a cool \$40 billion!) and to make frantic preparations for deploying new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on West European soil, primarily in the FRG, thereby making West Europe the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

The question arises: Was it not Washington which supplied Bonn with the alarmist "data" on the mythical "Soviet superiority?" It is no secret that the present U.S. administration has adopted and is pursuing an aggressive policy of upsetting at all costs the current approximate equilibrium in Europe and the world as a whole and of securing a "position of superior strength" for itself. In Washington's book, anything goes in the pursuit of this illusory aim, including deliberate lies about the mythical "Soviet military threat"....

PM191423 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, visited the Northern Group of Forces and attended a joint tactical exercise by subunits of three fraternal armies.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov gave a high assessment of the servicemen's tactical and fire training and expressed gratitude to all personnel of the combined battalion. He presented valuable gifts to those who distinguished themselves most, including Guards Capt V. Krott.

In his address to personnel of the subunits which took part in the tactical exercise, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov stressed that the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community countries are waging a tireless struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, and success in this struggle is guaranteed by the might of the socialist countries' armies and their high combat readiness. He called on servicemen to tirelessly strengthen the fraternal armies' combat collaboration.

The joint tactical exercise was also attended by Gen of Arms E. Molczyk, Polish deputy minister of national defense, Col Gen Yu. F. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, Lt Gen N.A. Lushnichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's Political Directorate, Div Gen H. Rapacewicz, commander of the Silesian Military District of the Polish Army, Maj Gen J. Gottwald, deputy commander of the Western Military District of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other generals and officers of the three fraternal armies.

LD171110 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 4 Aug 81

The delegation visited the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine and saw the sights of Tashkent.

A group of French Communists is visiting Uzbekistan. Yesterday they were received at the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

III. 20 Aug 81

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES & CANADA

A 1

BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON PEACE PUBLISHED IN SOVIET LIFE

LD200841 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[" 'To Preserve Peace Is Most Important': Leonid Brezhnev to Readers of 'SOVIET LIFE' "--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 20 Aug, TASS--The September issue of SOVIET LIFE is a special number to celebrate the 25th anniversary of this magazine which has been issued since 1956 in conformity with an inter-governmental agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. The anniversary issue opens with a full-page picture of Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Leonid Brezhnev writes to the readers of the magazine:

For a quarter of a century now SOVIET LIFE magazine has been telling Americans about the everyday life of our country, its successes and problems, about the hopes and expectations of the Soviet people.

It is justly said that a better knowledge of each other promotes mutual understanding. Authentic information is especially important now that the international situation has deteriorated and Soviet-American relations are being put to a severe test.

The Soviet Union and the United States of America are the two major powers of our time and the political climate of the globe depends to a great degree on their relations. A dialogue is needed at present more than ever before. As for the Soviet side, it has always shown its willingness to work for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of all complex and disputed problems. This fundamental policy was confirmed once again at the recent Twenty-Sixth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, where a wide-ranging program of practical measures to improve the international situation and strengthen trust among nations was advanced. The Soviet Union will pursue this policy perseveringly and consistently.

This, of course, applies also to our relations with the United States. We have already repeatedly stressed, publicly and otherwise, that we do not seek confrontation with the United States, nor do we encroach on the legitimate interests of your country. The Soviet Union wants peace, cooperation and normal relations between our countries based on mutual trust. For this reason we offer to the United States honest and constructive talks, a search for mutually acceptable solutions to practically all major issues existing between us.

It is our conviction that humanity can and should live without constant anxiety, can and should be rid of the ruinous expense on armaments and--most important--preserve peace for the present and coming generations. Allow me to assure you that everything possible will be done by the Soviet side toward this and to wish the American people happiness and prosperity.

U.S. DECISION ON F-16'S FOR ISRAEL CRITICIZED

U.S. 'Hypocrisy' Revealed

LD200846 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The U.S. administration's decision to lift the embargo on the delivery of war planes to Israel has demonstrated not only the hypocrisy of Washington's Middle East policy, but has again convincingly shown that it is entirely pro-Israeli. The "suspension" of the delivery of F-16 fighter bombers to Israel has proved to be, as was expected, purely symbolic.

In the course of more than two months after the imposition of the embargo, following the Israeli Air Force raid on the nuclear research center in Baghdad, Washington has been engaged in distracting manoeuvres, creating a semblance of "a study" of the situation and the character of the action taken by Tel Aviv. And that was at a time when the Arab states and many other countries of the world were swept by a powerful wave of wrath and indignation with the unprecedented sortie of Israeli military, which was evaluated, with good reason, as a deliberate act of international piracy.

They needed the speculation on whether the Israeli action was "admissible or inadmissible" and some expressions of "disapproval" of the Israeli rulers only as a smokescreen, behind which Washington was trying to conceal its own part in Tel Aviv's act of brigandage. They also needed the propaganda subterfuges in order to bring down the anti-American sentiments in the Arab east, which assumed a threatening character, to save the interests of the U.S. monopolies, in the first place of the oil monopolies. A similar hypocritical stand was taken by the United States on the tragic events in Lebanon. Expressions of "regret" over the death of hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians as a result of the brutal Israeli raid were accompanied with incessant arms supplies to the aggressor, large-scale financial and political support for it.

They in Tel Aviv were so sure that the decision to lift the embargo would be taken so soon that the Israeli Prime Minister Begin was in a hurry to declare it in advance, prior to its official announcement in the United States.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Israeli aggressors have again received modern destructive offensive weapons without any strings attached as regards the areas, circumstances and methods of its use about which they cynically declared in Tel Aviv. In other words the point at issue is an actual encouragement of the aggressor, giving it every opportunity for launching fresh piratic acts against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people. It is precisely how Washington's decision was evaluated in the Arab world. This step, Mahmud Labadi, an official representative of PLO said, leads to a fresh escalation of tension in the Middle East, creates a threat of further serious trouble in that area.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Cited

LD191008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0423 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS)--Immediately after the United States announced the temporary cessation of the delivery to Israel of some of the latest aircraft, U.S. television showed a video-recording of an interview with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes commenting on the Reagan administration's decision to resume the delivery of American F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

The Tel Aviv hawk said quite unambiguously that he did not regard the American measures as serious, since Washington must realize that the deliveries will be resumed... Strictly speaking, this was practically a direct challenge to the Reagan administration from Israel and the Zionist lobby in the United States.

Well, obviously Begin knew what he was talking about, the paper says. Now we have A. Haig reporting the President's decision and saying that Israel will receive its 16 F-16 aircraft "within the next few days or even hours."

The hypocritical position of the United States is also shown by the fact that all this time, deliveries of other military equipment--tanks, missiles and guns--to Israel have continued, and this Haig could not even answer journalists' questions as to why the aircraft deliveries were being resumed, had the situation changed in the Near East or could greater restraint be expected from Israel. Begin replied for him.

He stressed that there is not an atom of truth in rumors that Tel Aviv has agreed not to use the F-16 for aggressive purposes. According to him, the United States has never imposed such conditions and it would be absurd to expect any such assurances from Israel. This shows the true value of the White House's loud phrases about the "noble aims" of its policy in the Near East, the paper concludes.

RPP EXAMINES REACTION TO SAUDI PEACE PROPOSAL

LD200922 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Romberg, the official spokesman for the U.S. State Department, explained the White House stand regarding the Saudi proposal for settling the dispute in the Middle East. The proposal stipulates the fixing of a deadline for this settlement and stresses Arab readiness to recognize Israel's right to existence provided that it agrees to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It could be assumed from Romberg's statement that the Reagan administration, although it believes that the Saudi proposal contains no indication of a change in the previous Saudi stance regarding the settlement in the Middle East, still welcomes the proposal as an opportunity for involving Saudi Arabia in separate negotiations with Israel. It must be said that the Reagan administration's stance vis-a-vis the Saudi proposal fully corresponds with Israeli leadership's view of it. It also sees that the Saudi proposals have introduced nothing new but it still removes a wall of Sufi [mystics within the Shi'ite sect] shyness in relations between Saudi Arabia and Israel.

The reactions provoked by the Saudi proposals in the United States and Israel speak volumes because they reveal the true objectives which the states, partners in the Camp David deal, are seeking to achieve in the Middle East and they also show yet again that the establishment of stable and comprehensive peace in the area is of least concern to these states. The only thing that concerns them is the use of the unilateral negotiations as an appropriate diplomatic veil for American expansion in the area. Thus we see the responsible politicians in the United States avoiding a frank and honest response to the Saudi proposals, although these proposals were offered by a country which claims to have special relations with Washington, a country which sees in U.S. arms deliveries to it a guarantee of its security interests.

On the other hand, it must be said that the Saudi proposals were not greeted over-enthusiastically by the Arab patriotic forces and particularly the Palestinian resistance movement. This is because the Saudi proposals, which basically stem from the recognition of a leading U.S. role in the settlement of the Middle East, overlook in their opinion the real balance of power in this area, a balance with which the Arabs successfully resist imperialist pressure.

True, Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat confirms that the United States has 99 percent of the settlement's cards, but events have proved in more than one instance that Washington is last in desiring a settlement and that it hinders it with all the means at its disposal, while the war waged by Israel last month against Lebanon has proved that the Arabs have several possibilities to show Washington that its policy will not be fruitful. Although some Arab leaders claim that the credit for the cease-fire in Lebanon belongs ultimately to the United States, it is clear to all that what compelled the aggressor to accept the cease-fire was the heroic resistance by the national movement forces and the Palestinian resistance, particularly when the Arab League threatened a comprehensive boycott against any supporter of Israel and when the Soviet Union and other countries demanded at the United Nations an immediate halt to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

There is a foregone conclusion of which we would like to remind those who pin their hopes completely on the U.S. administration: This foregone conclusion is that a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East which takes account of Arab interests and which safeguards Israel's interests, cannot be achieved without the participation of all parties concerned.

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN HIT

LD192347 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 19 Aug 81

[TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash: "For a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--The scheduled session of the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean, which opened at the U.N. headquarters in New York, convincingly demonstrates that the international community has a stake in turning that large water basin into a zone of peace and cooperation. In the focus of attention of its participants is, as before, the Soviet initiative on the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean, which was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his official friendly visit to India in December 1980. Most littoral countries of the session, where a third of the world's population live, have evaluated it as a constructive contribution to the cause of the speediest implementation of the U.N. declaration of announcing the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace.

But this effort is hampered by the militaristic preparations of the USA in the Indian Ocean and especially in the Persian Gulf, whose aim is to assign Washington the functions of a world policeman, to expand the American military presence in that strategic area.

It is precisely the United States which puts up obstacles in the way of elimination of seats of tensions in the region, and creates fresh seats of conflicts. It is precisely the USA which has unilaterally suspended Soviet-American talks on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean basic by giving a "green light" to the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. A huge armada of U.S. naval vessels is concentrated in their waters. According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, the Pentagon intends to modernise the runways of Diego Garcia Island, which has been turned into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean, so that fully loaded strategic B-52 bombers could land there. The bombers are known to be able to carry bombs and missiles with nuclear warheads.

Thus, the Pentagon's dangerous actions are fresh proof of the striving of the United States to turn Diego Garcia into imperialism's major nuclear arsenal in the Indian Ocean.

But the American strategists are no longer content even with it. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes that the United States is planning to deploy the neutron weapon on Diego Garcia. According to the plans of U.S. military, this barbarous means of mass annihilation will be used for the support of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, with is designed for the suppression of the national liberation struggle of peoples.

The sphere of actions of the U.S. police corps of the Marines in the Indian Ocean is also broadened. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine, which is close to the U.S. military-industrial complex, 550 million dollars have been appropriated for the purchase for the corps of the Marines of new amphibious ships, giant helicopters and special transport vessels for operations in the Indian Ocean.

In the present-day situation when the U.S. militarists are ready to go to any provocations under the pretext of defence of "vital interests" of the USA, but actually for unleashing aggression against the peace-loving littoral states, the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the Pentagon's militaristic activity and comes out in support of the proposal of the countries of the Indian Ocean as regards the turning of the area into a zone of peace.

In the situation of aggravated tensions in the region as a result of Washington's provocative actions, members of the U.N. special committee again declare for accelerated preparations for a conference to draft an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. But the USA hampers the holding of that important international forum demonstrating an imperial, arrogant to the world community.

It is absolutely obvious that the American administration bears the main responsibility for the escalation of tensions in the region as it stubbornly disregards the aspirations and vital interests of peace-loving mankind.

U.S. CONTINUING 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTION IN DRA, PRK

LD191658 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 19 Aug 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--The American administration is continuing subversive actions against Afghanistan and Kampuchea. As is clear from a report of the newspaper Washington POST, Deputy U.S. Secretary of State James Buckley, now touring a number of Asian countries, admitted at a press conference held in Singapore on Tuesday that the United States was rendering political and economic support to the anti-governmental groupings of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. According to the newspaper he "did not rule out a possibility of rendering military aid" to these subversive groupings.

The U.S. administration, which continues the policy of its predecessor, actively joined the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], lending to its hostile actions an openly aggressive character. The Washington leaders, jointly with the Beijing leaders, openly took under their protection the criminal gang of Pol Pot men and are now exerting efforts to put those wild fanatics back in power in Kampuchea.

As to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, President Reagan, as far back as in March this year, when he was just two months in office, announced in public the intention to continue supplying American arms to Afghan counter-revolutionaries which intrude into Afghanistan. The leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely denounced such actions of the U.S. Government, qualifying those actions as provocative and hostile. It was emphasised that the provocative policy of the American administration can only hamper peaceful political settlement of the situation that developed around Afghanistan.

Judging by Washington's actions, American leaders exactly set such an aim--to perpetuate the so-called "Afghan issue," to prevent a settlement and use it to further heighten tension not only in the region, but also in the whole world. The United States resorts to such practices everywhere.

Creating or heightening tension in that or other area, the Washington government itself snatches at it and starts whipping up hysteria to justify its military penetration in the given area, starts building up there American Armed Forces and intensifying hostile actions against the governments which are not to the liking of Washington.

Deliveries of American arms to subversive groupings is the way of deliberate aggravation of the situation, of heightening tension. In the American press it was repeatedly reported that Washington actively uses such regimes as in Egypt and Pakistan, as transshipment points to transfer American arms to hired bandits who are sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory. Deputy Secretary of State James Buckley is now looking for such points in Asia to supply arms to the Pol Pot men and other enemies of the Kampuchean people. The actions of the U.S. administration show that the United States has not given up the designs dangerous for the cause of peace.

TRUD EXAMINES U.S. LASER WEAPONS, RESEARCH

PM191059 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 31 July publishes on page 3 under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Questions" a 550-word article by Capt O. Mironov entitled "Death Rays." It deals with the development of laser weapons in the United States and plans to use them in the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force and also in space. The article concludes by saying that, despite the huge funds spent on laser weapons, "no great practical results have yet been achieved."

TIKHVINSKIY EXAMINES CCP DECISION ON MAOISM

PM191210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 81 pp 4-5

[By S. Tikhvinskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Revival of Maoism"]

[Text] The situation in China indicates increasingly clearly that in order to resolve the country's cardinal socioeconomic problems and carry out a real "modernization," it is necessary above all to resolutely overcome the Maoist legacy. Yet the present Chinese leadership continues to act in a way which runs counter to this objective necessity. Evidence of this is provided by the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum, held at the end of June, which adopted a "decision on certain questions of CCP history since the formation of the PRC."

The "decision," in essence, canonizes a slightly "renovated" Maoism and pursues the aims of rallying various groupings within the party on this basis, using the "thoughts of Mao Zedong" to combat Marxism-Leninism, disguise the collusion with imperialism and achieve Beijing's hegemonist, great-Han, chauvinist goals.

The "decision" makes an attempt to distinguish Maoist ideology as a "scientific theory which has withstood the prolonged test of history" from Mao Zedong's errors and to present Maoism as the "CCP's spiritual treasure house," and Mao Zedong as a "great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, a strategist and theorist" whose services, on the whole, "outweigh his failures to a significant degree."

Beijing has now been forced to admit that in the last few decades CCP political practice has tolerated "subjectivist deviations," "excesses in waging the class struggle," "excessive haste and a tendency to forestall events" in economic building and a "serious error of such a general and prolonged nature as the 'Cultural Revolution.'" However, all this is presented in such a tone as to whitewash Mao Zedong and gloss over his crimes. To this end they make use of the falsificatory method of eclectically uniting in a single whole both the CCP's positive experience (the elaboration of a general line for the transition period, the implementation of socialist transformations, the platform of the Eighth CCP Congress) and Mao's anti-Marxist concepts.

The documents of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum show that, while adhering to Maoist positions, the party's present leaders cannot make up their minds to make a principled, honest assessment of the "10-year period of the Cultural Revolution." True, they admit that this campaign "caused the party, state and people the most serious misfortunes and losses" since the republic's formation and that the "main responsibility for such a serious leftist error of a universal and prolonged nature" rests with Mao Zedong, "who became gradually more conceited, increasingly dissociated himself from reality and from the masses, fell more and more into subjectivism, indulged in self-willed actions and increasingly elevated himself above the party's Central Committee." But immediately after that the authors of the "decision" defend Mao Zedong, laying the blame for all the troubles of the "Cultural Revolution" on his immediate entourage--Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Shien and others, and also on the CCP as a whole, although it was itself a target for blows during the "Cultural Revolution."

Realizing that the Chinese people and history will not forgive Mao Zedong for the "Cultural Revolution," the authors of the "decision" try to present the campaign's political principles as outside the framework of the "thoughts of Mao Zedong," as something accidental, divorced from their overall ideological and political context and to justify them in terms of personal impatience and the "desire to build socialism more quickly." Yet this essentially counter-revolutionary change of direction was carried out by Mao Zedong and his immediate entourage consciously, with a view to preserving power, which had been shaken substantially because of the profound crisis into which they had led the party and country.

Not confining itself to an attempt to separate the "thoughts of Mao Zedong" from the "Cultural Revolution," the "decision" even attributes to Mao Zedong certain "services" in that period, chief among which are the militarization of the country, hydrogen bomb tests and satellite launches.

The general assessment which the "decision" gives of the "Cultural Revolution" is moderate even by comparison with what was only recently being said by Chinese leaders and in the press. In the report on the 30th anniversary of the PRC Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, noted that during the "Cultural Revolution" in China there was "in effect a dictatorship by thoroughly corrupt fascism mingled with feudalism," and the country was plunged into "discord and chaos" and an "atmosphere of bloody terror" and "brought to the brink of economic disaster." Now the "decision" asserts that the "great proletarian revolution" merely permitted a "serious leftist error."

The reason for the change in assessments of the "Cultural Revolution" is the desire of leading groupings in the Chinese leadership to preserve the great-power, hegemonist "thoughts of Mao Zedong" as a platform uniting them and not to permit the dissemination in the CCP of Marxist-Leninist assessments of the events of one of the tragic periods of China's history, particularly the assessments given by the CPSU and other communist parties, which have described the "Cultural Revolution" as a "counterrevolutionary turnabout led by Mao Zedong personally."

A genuinely Marxist, objective and sober analysis of the "Cultural Revolution" and its consequences fully reveals the pernicious nature of Maoism and its absolute incompatibility with the Chinese working people's interest.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in the sphere of foreign relations, while calling for a "continuation of the staunch struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism and the defense of peace throughout the world," the "decision" contains not a single word of criticism of Mao Zedong's adventurist foreign policy course. That means that Beijing continues to fully approve of the sharp turn away from friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries toward hostility toward them and alignment with world imperialism.

The CCP Central Committee Plenum described Mao Zedong's active anti-Soviet activity as a "service" of his during the "Cultural Revolution." Thus the present CCP leadership is trying to secure a posthumous mandate from Mao Zedong himself for the implementation of a policy of collusion with American imperialism with a view to combating the Soviet Union and world socialism--a policy which has found expression in armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam, in support for the remnants of the bloody Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, which was ousted by the people, in sending gangs of murderers and saboteurs onto Afghanistan's territory and in making territory available to the American military for bases for electronic espionage against the USSR.

Running right through the text of the "decision" is a scornful attitude toward the international communist movement and persistent emphasis on the "uniqueness" of the Chinese Revolution, which is seen in isolation from the world revolutionary process. In effect the document calls into question the tenet on the international, universal nature of Marxist-Leninist teaching and asserts the need to be guided by "national," "sinicized Marxism," which is embodied in the "thoughts of Mao Zedong."

It is stressed particularly that the "thoughts of Mao Zedong" were formulated in the struggle against the experience of the international communist movement and the Soviet Union. The principles of proletarian internationalism are distorted on the pretext of taking into account a particular country's specific features, and undue prominence is given to the idea of the national self-isolation of communist parties and socialist countries.

In summing up the CCP's history from 1921 through 1949, the "decision" takes as its starting point the falsified version of CCP history imposed by Mao Zedong, which was expressed in the "decision on certain questions of CCP history" adopted by the Seventh Plenum of the CCP Central Committee, Sixth Convocation (April 1945). There, Mao Zedong declared himself the bearer of the "correct" ideas and the "main," "decisive fighter" against all deviations at all stages of the Chinese Revolution.

Now the "decision" adopted by the sixth plenum goes even further and speaks openly of Mao Zedong's long-standing hospitality toward the Comintern, the CPSU and the Soviet Union and slanders the international communist movement of the twenties and early thirties, in which there allegedly prevailed an "erroneous tendency to regard Marxism as a dogma and Comintern resolutions and the Soviet Union's experience as something sacred, which all but brought the Chinese Revolution to an impasse."

The text of the "decision" does not even mention the internationalist fraternal assistance granted by the CPSU and the Soviet Union to China's revolutionary forces, led by Sun Yat-sen, in the period of preparation for and implementation of the revolution in 1925-27 and in the years of resistance to Japanese militarism. It bypasses in silence the liberation mission of the Soviet armed forces, which routed the Japanese Kwantung Army and gave the CCP all-around assistance in creating a strong point in northeast China, which in turn enabled the People's Liberation Army to defeat the Kuomintang troops, trained and armed by the Americans. Nor does the "decision" mention the Soviet Union's contribution to the creation of favorable international conditions for the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949. The USSR's tremendous, all-around assistance to China in creating the foundations of socialism, and above all the economy is not mentioned. The formation of the world system of socialism after World War II as the decisive factor in changing the world correlation of forces is ignored. All that is mentioned is the significance of the "victory of the Chinese Revolution, which changed the correlation of political forces in the world arena."

The "decision" does not say a word about the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the PRC of 14 February 1950, which delivered the young republic from the threat of imperialist intervention and provided it with all-around assistance in building a new life. Yet it perpetrates flagrant slander of the CPSU and the Soviet Union and lying, unsubstantiated accusations on the exertion of some kind of "pressure" on China, the "perfidious breaking of agreements" and so forth.

The "decision" of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum indicates that anti-Sovietism remains the Beijing hegemonists' leading policy line, the currency in which they intend to pay imperialism for its help in creating China's military-industrial potential. For the sake of Beijing's present proimperialist policy, which is expressed in military rapprochement with the United States and in the coordination of the two countries' actions in the international arena, the "decision" in effect consigns to oblivion such an important aspect of the Chinese communists' historical activity as their prolonged anti-imperialist struggle against American imperialism above all. On the contrary, it extols Mao Zedong's "three worlds" concept, which served as a justification for China's transition to a position of cooperation with imperialism and for the disorganization of anti-imperialist forces in other countries.

The "decision" formulates in extremely general terms the party's tasks in the domestic policy sphere. Here the Chinese leadership remains completely loyal to the Maoist theses on the need to strengthen China's military might. The party's "central task"--economic building--is seen from the same angle. As before, the Chinese people are called upon, in the name of hegemonist goals, "not to fear privations, not to fear death."

Concluding the document with calls for "unity" in party ranks and regarding "modernized" Maoism as the basis for the successful implementation of the policy of "four modernizations"--in industry, agriculture, military matters, and science and technology, the authors of the "decision" try to endow the whole document with an exaggeratedly optimistic tone. However, they cannot conceal the CCP's disease, which has now become chronic and whose symptoms the "decision" names as "factionalism, anarchism, ultraindividualism, privilege and other unhealthy phenomena."

Indeed, in China one can observe the party's loss of its leading role, a profound social crisis and the population's dissatisfaction with the Beijing leadership's adventurist political and economic course. In this connection authorization has been given for the imposition of martial law in the PRC's provinces and cities.

While acknowledging the existence in China of various attitudes toward Mao Zedong and his legacy--from unreserved canonization to complete rejection--nonetheless the "decision" demands strict recognition and assimilation of that Maoist catechism--"modernized" Maoism--which is expounded in its pages.

Instead of the dissemination and study of the ideas of scientific socialism China's sociopolitical thought is again being forced into the procrustean bed of Maoism, while the campaign to study the sixth plenum's "decision" threatens, by all appearances, to turn into another purge.

It is no accident that many foreign observers note that the plenum was unable to put an end to the struggle between various groupings within the Chinese leadership, that antagonisms within the CCP in connection with the question of assessing Mao Zedong are becoming exacerbated, that the attainment of "stability and cohesion" in the Chinese leadership has been postponed and that a trend toward "departure from the CCP" is being observed among the Chinese people. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes in an editorial: "Many important problems and disputed issues have remained unresolved and have been carried forward. This fact is evidence of the unstable political situation in China."

An objective analysis of the materials of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum, as well as of Beijing's domestic and foreign policy, confirms the correctness of the assessments of processes taking place in China made by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and forums of the fraternal parties.

"The experience of the PRC's socioeconomic development over the last 20 years," L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, "is a grave lesson showing what results from the distortion of the principles of socialism and its nature both in domestic and in international policy."

Only the renunciation of the policy of hegemonism and anticommunism and of the militarization of the country, only the overcoming of Maoism, and not its "modernization," only the Marxist-Leninist path of development based on the theory of scientific socialism--only this can lead China out of the present impasse and ensure progress and prosperity for the Chinese people.

As for ties between our two states, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are profoundly convinced that the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC would accord with the vital, long-term interests of both our countries and the interests of socialism, the peoples' freedom and the strengthening of peace.

TSEDENBAL SENDS BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON PEACE PLAN

LD191711 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal addressed a message to Leonid Brezhnev setting forth some considerations of the Mongolian Government as regards the proposal put forward by Mongolia on concluding a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the Asian and Pacific states.

The Mongolian People's Republic, the message says, "attaches great significance to strengthening peace and security in Asia and the development of normal, goodneighbourly relations between all countries of the continent." The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the Mongolian people "ardently approve of and fully support the purposeful foreign policy initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union".

Emphasising that stability in Asia and the Pacific is now subjected to a serious threat, the message points out: "The forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, which come out against international detente, the cause of national independence and social progress of peoples are making coordinated efforts for the implementation of their military-political aims in Asia and the Pacific. Seats of tensions and conflicts are increasing especially in the areas of the Middle and Near East, South East Asia, the Far East, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf".

Under these conditions, the message goes on to say, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of Mongolia "consider it to be their duty to support in every way and contribute towards the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries for improving the political climate in Asia and the Pacific, for pooling the efforts of all states in that region so as to turn it into a zone of peace and goodneighbourliness".

Recalling that Mongolia has recently put forward a proposal to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states, the author of the message writes: "We proceed from the conviction that the contractual sealing of the principle of renunciation of the use of force in relations between the states of the region would create a guarantee of strengthening the fundamentals of security in Asia".

"We believe," the message says, "that the provisions of the convention must be jointly drafted by all states wishing to become a party to it. It is precisely with these aims that Mongolia is putting forward the initiative to convene a conference of the states of the above-mentioned region".

JAPAN'S 'UNFRIENDLY' TERRITORIAL CLAIMS VIEWED

LD191132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Japanese Government has perpetrated another unfriendly act against the Soviet Union. In Japan's next fiscal year budget it was decided to allocate about 15 billion yen to wage a provocative campaign of illegal territorial claims against the USSR. In whipping up anti-Soviet feelings, the ruling circles of Japan, with Washington's blessing, are encouraging in every way those who march under militarist, revanchist banners and who want a revision of borders and the results of World War II. Such actions by Tokyo are leading to the undermining of the good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan. They are leading to the whipping up of tension in the Far East and contradict the true national interests of the Japanese people.

SHARAF RASHIDOV RECEIVES DRA POWER MINISTER

GF191908 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, today received Raz Mohammad Paktin, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and minister of water and power. During the meeting, Sharaf Rashidov briefed the DRA guest on the achievements of the Uzbek SSR and on the efforts Uzbek workers are exerting to fulfill the resolutions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbek CP Congress.

The leader of the Soviet Uzbek communists, Sharaf Rashidov, said: the [word indistinct] Workers are fully supporting the DRA people's heroic endeavor to safeguard the fruits of their revolution, eliminate counterrevolutionaries both inside and outside the country and establish a new life in the DRA.

The DRA social representatives who have been visiting the Uzbek SSR for over a week returned to Tashkent from Namangan today. The guests have been acquainting themselves with the lives of workers in our republic. They have visited industrial factories, work sites, farms, schools and youth training centers, mosques and other establishments of the Muslim community of the Uzbek SSR. Prior to their departure from Namangan, one of the beautiful cities in the Fergana Valley, on 18 August, they visited the (?Syrdar) Sanatorium. Uzbeks and workers from other fraternal Soviet republics are not the only people benefitting from the treatment and recuperation facilities provided by this institution for various ailments. Foreign guests, particularly those from the DRA, benefit from its services.

Delegation Departs

GF191914 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The DRA social representatives who have been visiting the Uzbek SSR left Tashkent for Kabul today. In a statement to our correspondent, Ahmad (Adipkhan), who is a teacher in (?Kabul) said: The Uzbek SSR (?has amazed) its Afghan guests with its economic and social achievements. Modern farms and factories and [words indistinct] and the pleasant life of the Soviet people confirm the opportunities within the socialist system. The Afghan people are looking forward to [words indistinct].

UZBEK SSR-DRA ROAD CONSTRUCTION, USE REPORTED

GF181144 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] The first portion of [words indistinct] of the Trans-Asian Company [as heard] has opened in the southern Uzbek SSR city of Termez. The (?longest) highway, which crosses the historic Asian countries, begins in Termez.

The Soviet Union is using this road to transport various commodities required by the DRA economy. The same highway is being used to transport goods from Europe to Asia and vice versa. (?An arched bridge) is currently being constructed over the Amu Darya [words indistinct]. (?This highway has facilitated the movement of goods and visitors from the Uzbek SSR to the DRA.)

PZPR POLITBURO MEETING DISCUSSES CRIMEAN TALKS

LD191914 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug, TASS--A meeting of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee was held here to discuss the results of the friendly working visit of Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski to the USSR and the results of the talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev.

The report says that the talks have been an important event in Polish-Soviet relations and reaffirmed the indestructible friendship between the two parties and peoples, contributed to a further strengthening of fraternal cooperation between the two states. The Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee has approved the stand taken by the Polish delegation, which informed the Soviet leadership about the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress, the activity for the strengthening of the PUWP as a Marxist-Leninist party, of strengthening socialism in Poland and the struggle against the anti-socialist threat in the country.

The talks have again borne out that the USSR has a stake in a strong sovereign Poland, and the Soviet Union's might and high international prestige are of fundamental significance for People's Poland's security and development. The Soviet side, the report says, has reiterated its readiness to give assistance for a fuller use of Poland's industrial potential.

The talks have shown full agreement in the evaluation of the international situation and confirmed the will for further vigorous actions by the two allied states in the strengthening of the socialist community, the struggle for peace and international security.

Approving the results of the talks, the Politbureau expressed gratitude to the CPSU, personally to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and to the Soviet Government for the fraternal aid and assistance, which are of great significance for Poland in the present-day complex socio-economic situation in the country.

The decision has been taken to convene the third plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee late in August this year.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD200848 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug, TASS--M. Milewski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, said in a TRYBUNA LUDU interview:

We are strong today because the party is consistently overcoming the mistakes of the past, though this process is not yet over. We are also strong because the PUWP during the pre-congress campaign and at the party congress itself, during a genuine discussion with the participation of all members, analyzed the past, and charted the road we will follow, the line of return to the Leninist standards of life, agreement and dialogue....

Already during the congress various actions were taken by the enemies which, in their opinion, could disturb its work, influence its results and the content of the decisions and the composition of the central leading bodies. New slogans emerged including a slogan about famine which in reality does not exist in Poland.

Operating with demagogic slogans, the enemies of socialism seek to lead matters to a confrontation. It is particularly dangerous that they involve women and children in so-called street marches.

The demonstrators were not aware that they were playing a role assigned to them in scripts compiled by Western subversive centers. The purpose of these scripts was to destabilize life in Poland, to constantly weaken and disintegrate its power and to capture it. They also have the purpose of provoking distrust among our allies against Poland and to isolate the Polish People's Republic from them. This is precisely the purpose of the fierce attacks on the party, and the state, and its agencies in various regional Solidarity publications in leaflets with an antistate, antisocialist and antiSoviet content.

For this purpose an attempt was made at staging a so-called "star march" formally directed in defence of political prisoners who do not exist in Poland. In reality this march was to be held in defence of the Confederation of Independent Poland a group hostile to socialist Poland, whose leaders are now arraigned before an independent court.

The sponsors of such steps, Miliewski said, are well aware that authorities that do not resist such actions are weakening.

The strikes and protest marches, continuing after the Ninth PZPR Congress, when the party called upon the Polish people to work to find a way out of the crisis shows that we are confronted by counter-revolutionary activity. This clearly follows from the speeches at numerous meetings by enemies of socialism, by adventurists, well-known in Poland, who without hesitation exploit their influence on the mass of Solidarity members either at the bidding of their foreign leaders or to attain their own personal political ends, which have nothing in common with the interests of the people.

We shall most consistently strive to ensure the law is observed. Those who seek to disturb public tranquility and to attack the order and people's power, will not go unscathed.

The party and government do not want to conceal either their intentions or their actions. We are ready for control on the part of society and representative bodies. Consistence in our actions is imperative to restore order in Poland.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH CRISIS REVIEWED

LE191800 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Aleksandr Vasilyev commentary--read by announcer in Czech]

[Text] A year has passed this August since the day when the acute economic and political crisis in Poland assumed an open character. Throughout the year the main direction of events was clear: Month by month the situation was deteriorating. Currently the situation in Poland continues to be very tense. A year is long enough to attempt to understand the causes of the present difficulties and to define ways of overcoming them. This was the purpose of the recent Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The results of the analysis carried out at the congress are as follows:

1. The crisis was caused by mistakes in the social and economic policy of the previous leadership;
2. By the violation of the objective laws of socialist development;
3. By the violation of the Leninist principles of party and state life.

The discontent of a section of the population has been actively utilized by both internal and external antisocialist forces in order to undermine the people's power. The PZPR Congress approved a number of documents which are to become the foundation for overcoming the acute sociopolitical crisis and ensuring the further development of People's Poland along the socialist path.

The recent period has also been characterized by active legislative work of the Sejm--the country's parliament--and of the government which, among other things, has prepared proposals concerning economic reform and urgent measures designed to improve the situation in the national economy. This, then, means that the causes of the crisis have been exposed and the ways out of the crisis have been defined with sufficient accuracy.

The realization of the planned constructive programs, however, is meeting with a violent resistance from the enemies of socialism. They act in the spirit of the principle "the worse the better" and use all their power to prevent the stabilization of the situation in the country, to besmirch all activity of the PZPR, and try to in fact remove all the Polish people's socialist achievements. In this context it is worth mentioning that it was just due to the fact that Poland has assumed the path of socialist construction that it had achieved true independence reliably guaranteed by the Warsaw Pact's member-countries.

In the mere 30 years of socialist renewal a backward agricultural country has been transformed into an industrialized state belonging to the group of the most advanced industrial countries of the world. The people's power reconstructed the towns destroyed in the war, ensured the development of science and culture and increased the authority of the Polish state in the international arena. We can state that Poland owes its resurrection [znovuzrozeni] to socialism, to the PZPR and to cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. This means that the attempts of the internal and external enemies of socialism to besmirch the socialist system by saying that it has brought nothing to the country are nothing but attempts using the wrong means.

Another major stream of the counterrevolution's subversive activity is in organizing incessant strikes, in the threats of strikes, and lately in organizing provocative street marches and demonstrations. On the one hand the instigators of the disorders blame the government for its alleged inability to normalize life, and on the other hand they maliciously spoil the possibility of normalization in the economy and also the strengthening of the legal system. This affects particularly negatively the results achieved in economic activity. During the last year industrial production in Poland has dropped sharply, above all in the extraction of coal, one of the country's main exports. The vast losses caused by the strikes are being aggravated by the increasing disproportion between the money available for spending and the goods available.

The antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces are trying to blame this on the people's power. There is, however, a relatively simple method of ascertaining who in fact is responsible for the growing difficulties in supplies. It is enough to ask: Was there a rationing system in the country before August 1980? Were the people endangered by a shortage of foodstuffs and industrial mass consumption goods as much then as they are now? No mistakes of the past have had or could have had an impact as disastrous as that caused by the almost incessant strikes, by the weakening of labor discipline, by the disruption of national economic contacts, by everything that has come into being as a direct consequence of the activity of both the hidden and open enemies of socialism.

The understanding of this fact is spreading among the ranks of the Polish working people. Poles increasingly realize that the counterrevolution--in an attempt to grab power at any cost--is willing to bring the country to the brink of a precipice. In this way--and only in this way--is it possible to interpret the manifestations of anti-Sovietism, and hostility toward other socialist allies of Poland inspired by the counterrevolutionary forces.

The leaders of the antisocialist forces, who quite clearly try to excel in the eyes of their imperialist masters and in the eyes of those financing their activity, try to turn Poland hostile toward its nearest allies and friends, and to erase from the memory of the Polish people the fact that the liberation from German fascism came from the East. The Soviet-Polish fraternity in arms and the cooperation of the two nations in the postwar years cannot be forgotten. The cooperation has had its concrete demonstrations in many branches and on many joint projects.

Recently a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski was held in the Crimea. During the meeting the leading Polish representatives spoke about the situation in the country and emphasized that the program line prepared by the Ninth PZPR Congress was meeting with the ever increasing support of millions of Poles. The PZPR and Polish Government deemed as its foremost task the achievement of unity between all patriotic forces for the sake of overcoming the crisis and resuming the normal activity of the entire national economy, and the prevention of anarchy as well as the carrying out of a determined fight against the danger of counterrevolution.

The leading Polish representatives emphasized: All this is to ensure the development of socialist Poland and its consolidation as a firm element of the socialist community. For the Soviet Union and Poland, the participants in the Crimean meeting expressed mutual willingness to further follow the path of an all-round development of Soviet-Polish cooperation and the realization of a joint peace-loving fundamental line in international relations.

The history of the revolutionary liberation movement has seen a number of cases when-- for one reason or another--crisis situations occurred and when it was necessary to fight against the attempts of reaction to regain lost positions. Historical experiences, however, have shown that despite all these difficulties and problems encountered by the process of the shaping of socialism, the process as such cannot be ultimately defeated. The progress toward socialism is an objective law of historical development. Socialism, which solves complex problems, eliminates mistakes and errors, and resolutely fights its class enemies will, inevitably, continue to advance.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MOURNS DEATH OF SFRY'S DORONJSKI

LD152338 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency a telegram which says: On the occasion of the death of Stevan Doronjski, prominent political functionary of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium express their deep condolences. We beg you to convey our sincere condolences to the family of and those close to the deceased.

MARTYNOV CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

PM191102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, received on 31 July Csikos-Nagy, chairman of the Hungarian National Material and Price Control Board, and held a talk with him. The sides exchanged experience of work on questions of organizing material and technical supply and making rational use of material resources.

ADVANTAGES OF USSR-FRG TRADE, GAS PROJECT VIEWED

LD192346 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 19 Aug 81

[By TASS economic correspondent Yuriy Makisimov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--Soviet-West German trade and economic relations continue on a rise. A fresh proof of it are the figures issued by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry about the results of development of the Soviet Union's trade with foreign countries in the current year. As in the past years, the FRG continues on the top of the list of the Soviet Union's trade partners among the industrialised capitalist states. Over the first half of 1981 the mutual supplies of goods increased to reach almost 2,700 million roubles as against 2,500 million roubles over the same period last year. In the recent decade, trade between the two countries has grown nearly eight-fold.

Such features as a large-scale stability and long-term character have developed in the economic cooperation between the USSR and FRG. This has made it possible to determine clearly for years to come up to the start of the third millenium the guidelines for cooperation on the basis of an even deeper international division of labour.

More than 1,800 West German companies take part in economic cooperation with Soviet economic organisations. Soviet orders ensure employment for 350 thousand workers. FRG firms supply the Soviet Union with large quantities of miscellaneous machinery and equipment, in the first place for the chemical industry, equipment for motor works, crashing and grinding, concentration and metal rolling equipment. Rolled stock of ferrous metals and chemical products are supplied in large quantities.

The significance of foreign trade with the FRG for the Soviet Union also increases. In the course of recent years it accounted for a sixth of the whole of the Soviet Union's trade with the capitalist countries. Mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries has become an essential element of their economy. Over the recent decade good prerequisites for future development have been created in Soviet-West German economic and scientific technical cooperation. Objective conditions have emerged for even broader cooperation in many fields. True, certain circles overseas strive to put up barriers in the way of further cooperation, to intimidate the FRG with excessive economic dependence on the USSR. But business practices and common sense show the whole inconsistency of such claims.

The logic of the developing trade and economic ties necessitates fresh progress in broadening and deepening the level of cooperation that has already been achieved and filling it with a new content. Of great mutually beneficial interest in this respect is the project for the construction of the trans-European gas pipeline, which is under discussion now and whose operation is designed until the first decade of next century. The advantages of the project are obvious. For the Soviet Union its implementation would mean an acceleration of the development of natural gas deposits. For the FRG and the other West European countries--orders for pipe-manufacturing mills and additional big supplies of gas.

Along with the FRG, interest in this project is shown by France, Austria, Belgium and Italy. Recently this interest began assuming material forms. An agreement has already been signed with the Netherlands on its participation to finance a project worth more than 1,000 dollars [figure as received]. On the order of the day are agreements also with other countries. This is evidence of the fact that the idea of all European cooperation in the field of energetics is making headway.

U.S. 'ATTACK' ON TWO LIBYAN PLANES REPORTED

LD191622 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] According to Radio Tripoli, eight U.S. fighters have attacked two aircraft of Libya on the usual patrol flight over the territorial waters of the republic in Sidra Bay. In Washington a representative of the Pentagon said the American pilots opened fire on the Libyan aircraft after one of them made a rocket attack and the second was preparing for such an attack. The decision to open fire, the Pentagon spokesman said, was taken by the American pilots.

The defense secretary of the United States, Caspar Weinberger, said at a press conference in the Pentagon that he approved of the actions of the American pilots.

Libyan Spokesman Cited

LD191728 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug, TASS--As was reported by Radio Tripoli, a military representative of Libya reported today that 8 American fighter-planes attacked at 7 hours 12 minutes this morning two Libyan planes at a time when they were on their routine inspection flight in the air space over the territorial waters of Libya in the Gulf of Sidra.

According to the Libyan news agency JANA, Libya's military representative has said: "Within the framework of escalation of the American aggression against the Libyan people and its revolution, the American Air Force started yesterday morning and are continuing intensive provocative operations in the air space over our territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra."

Washington, 19 Aug, TASS--As is reported here the Pentagon's night official on duty asserted that the decision to open fire had been taken by American pilots on their own after one Libyan plane made a missile attack and the second was preparing to launch an attack. He said the Pentagon had been immediately put in the know about the incident.

At a press conference at the Pentagon, Defence Secretary Weinberger said that President Reagan had been notified of the incident and approved the actions of the U.S. pilots.

Libyan Protest Note

LD200817 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Aug, TASS--The People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of the Supreme People's Committee of Libya has lodged a protest note with the Belgian ambassador in Libya who represents U.S. interests here. The note condemns U.S. provocative actions against the Libyan people in connection with the direct violation by aircraft of the 6th U.S. Fleet of the country's airspace on August 19.

The U.S. provocative actions against Libya, repeated violations of its airspace during the exercises conducted on direct orders from U.S. President Reagan, are considered a demonstration of open international terrorism on the part of the U.S. administration as regards Libya and its people, the note says.

It indicates that the U.S. irresponsible policy, representing open interference in the affairs of other peoples and intimidation with the help of force and arms, is a violation of all international norms, principles and the United Nations Charter.

The protest of the People's Bureau over the violation of Libya's airspace by aircraft of the 6th U.S. Fleet has been addressed to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement.

U.S. 'ATTACK' CALLED TERRORISM, CONDEMNED

World Media on Incident

LD201248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Sergey Kulik: "A Threat to Peace and Independence"]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS)--In commenting on the reports of the attacks by U.S. fighter planes on Libyan aircraft, many foreign observers agree that this dangerous incident has once again demonstrated the great threat which is created by the constant presence of American naval and air forces on the territories and waters belonging to other states thousands of kilometers away from the United States. The policy of the Reagan administration--which is striving to enmesh the entire world in its network of military bases which are used for organizing any type of provocative maneuvers, exercises and demonstrations of strength--is primarily directed against the security and independence of the developing states.

The irresponsible policy of the United States constitutes open international terrorism, manifesting itself "in the direct intervention into the affairs of other peoples and in frightening them through the use of force and arms," stresses the Tripoli Agency JANA. "This policy constitutes a violation of all international norms and principles, including the UN Charter."

It is appropriate to recall that at the same time as the maneuvers in the Mediterranean which caused the incident with Libya, the United States and a number of NATO countries are holding some of the largest naval exercises in the history of this aggressive bloc. These are "Ocean Venture-81" exercises along the eastern coastline of the Atlantic, that is directly off the borders of Africa. It is interesting that the newspaper FRIHETEN, which is published in Norway--a NATO country--has depicted these exercises in approximately the same way as the Libyan agency described the maneuvers in the Mediterranean. The newspaper writes that the "Ocean Venture" which is being played out in the Atlantic under the leadership of Washington is a provocative and base demonstration of strength by the United States, undertaken in direct proximity to the borders of about 15 sovereign West African states.

Off Africa's opposite, eastern, coastline, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, a whole armada of American vessels continues to parade while keeping the oil-producing countries of the Near East in their sights. Special concern of the peoples of this region, where one-third of the world's population live, is being evoked by the reports that have appeared in the Western press that the Pentagon intends to modernize the airstrips on the island of Diego Garcia, which has been transformed into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the American fleet in the Indian Ocean, carrying bombs and missiles with nuclear warheads.

The Indian press states that the United States is also planning to base neutron weapons on Diego Garcia. Furthermore, according to the designs of the American military, this barbarous means of mass annihilation of people is to be used to support the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force that is intended for the suppression of the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

The fact that Washington does not want to take account of the will of the peoples of Asia and Africa who oppose American bases on their countries' territory and proclaims vast remote regions to be "a sphere of vital interest to the United States," is confirmation that the struggle of the developing countries against the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration is a matter of primary importance. The success of this struggle will guarantee the independent development of the young states of Asia and Africa.

'Provocative' Actions

LD201017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Excerpt] The provocative actions of the Pentagon in the Gulf of Sidra have provoked sharp condemnation in the Arab world. Dembri, acting foreign minister of Algeria, summoned the American charge d'affaires to Algeria and expressed the deep concern of his government. The Syrian press organs called the actions of the American 6th Fleet aggression against Libya. The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in its statement has called on Arab countries to embargo oil supplies to the United States.

In the United States itself the actions of the American pilots have provoked serious concern. Republican Senator Pressler stated to journalists that the maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra constitute a premeditated provocation. He indicated that in the last 2 years the U.S. administration has twice acknowledged Libya's sovereignty over the region of the gulf.

Pan-Arab Congress Protests

LD200922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] In Tripoli, an emergency session of representatives of delegations of the Permanent Secretariat of the Pan-Arab National Congress was held in connection with the piratical invasion by U.S. aircraft into Libyan air space. Participants in the session condemned the bandit action of the American military. They sent a protest telegram to the United Nations and to a number of other international organizations.

JANA COMMENTARY CALLS U.S. MANEUVERS 'PROVOCATION'

LD191746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Aug 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriylov and Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The Libyan news agency, JANA, has published a commentary in Tripoli. It says that the decision by the Reagan administration to conduct Navy maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra is a provocation against Libya. The Gulf of Sidra, the agency stresses, is regarded as Libyan territorial waters and Libya intends to defend it against anyone.

Having decided to hold military maneuvers, Washington intends to perpetrate direct interference in Libya's internal affairs. Thus, once again the real aspirations have been demonstrated of the White House, which has chosen force and terror as the basis of the state policy of the United States.

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY TO VISIT ETHIOPIA 20 AUG

LD191816 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] According to news agencies' reports, the Libyan leader, Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, will visit Ethiopia officially tomorrow at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN LIBYA 18 AUG

LD182146 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Aug (JANA)--The chief of the First African Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Aleksey Shvedov, arrived in Tripoli this evening together with his assistant, leading a delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

LIBYAN BUREAU IN MOSCOW CONDEMNS U.S. 'TERROR'

PM200903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from R. Tuchnin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Condemning a Policy of Terror"]

[Text] The People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Moscow has issued a press statement in connection with the hostile campaign unleashed in the United States against Libya and Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

This campaign, the statement says, arose as a result of the failure of attempts by the American administration to exert pressure to make the Jamahiriya change the consistent, principled political course which it chose after the 1969 revolution and which forms the basis of its positive positions on world and national problems--positions which are not to the liking of the Washington government, which sees the defense of legitimate rights as a factor of aggression and describes national liberation movements or support for them as terrorism.

It is really laughable to see such a great power as the United States accusing--unfoundedly, at that--a developing country of terrorism, while that great power is itself perpetrating many acts of terrorism, supplying instruments of murder and destruction to the Israeli Zionists for them to strike blows against the Palestinian Arab people and to carry out repeated acts of aggression against the Arab nation, and giving its full patronage to the Zionist racist regime in the occupied Palestinian lands, the statement notes. It is that power which terrorizes the world's peoples with its military bases and naval fleets in the East and the West. It is that power which gives help and support to the racist minority regime in South Africa and to fascist regimes rejected by the peoples.

The Libyan People's Bureau in Moscow appeals to all forces of good will, peace and progress throughout the world to condemn this American policy of terror, which is incompatible with the elementary principles of morality and humanity, and to hinder its implementation by all possible means.

RPP ON U.S. MANEUVERS, 'PLOT' AGAINST LIBYA

LD201006 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. administration has ordered its 6th Fleet to carry out maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of Libyan shores. Some Libyan territory will be within range of the U.S. ships' guns during these maneuvers. As is known, this is the third time in this year alone that maneuvers are taking place. The difference is that the Egyptian Army will start land maneuvers opposite the Libyan borders while the U.S. naval capability is being reviewed. Of course, this is no coincidence since U.S. activity against Libya is coordinated with the activities of U.S. supporters in the Middle East.

Rumors have been circulating for some time, for instance, regarding the existence of an extensive plot against the Jamahiriya, prepared with the direct supervision of U.S. Secretary of State Haig, aimed at overthrowing by force the progressive Libyan regime. The Americans plan to foment disturbances in several Libyan cities through agents sent especially for that purpose. Then counterrevolutionary armed bands are to infiltrate Libyan territory from bases in Egypt, Sudan and Morocco. The second stage of the plot stipulates that Egyptian and Sudanese armed forces attack the Libyan Jamahiriya and assassinate Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of its revolution. The final details of the plot were prepared during As-Sadat's recent visit to Washington.

[Word indistinct] these criminal intentions precisely against Libya with the ridiculous remark to the effect that there is allegedly a Libyan threat to Egypt, Sudan and other African countries and even the United States itself. But how is it possible to talk seriously of Libya, which has Armed Forces numbering only 50,000, preparing to attack Egypt which has an army numbering half a million?

Of course, there is something else: The patriotic and principled Libyan stance in the struggle to remove the consequences of Israeli aggression and the resistance to the separatist deals which are harmful to the Palestinian people constitute a dangerous obstacle to the realization of U.S. imperialist designs in the Middle East and Africa. Washington is trying to remove this obstacle specifically. In American foreign policy's arsenal there is a direct means for torpedoing anti-imperialist regimes. It is the same international terrorism which the United States has hypocritically declared that it is fighting.

AS-SADAT U.S. VISIT, NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT VIEWED

LD132330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 13 Aug 81

[PRAVDA commentator Konstantin Geyvandov: "On a Slippery Slope"]

[Text] The Egyptian president has just completed a trip to the United States, in the course of which he held talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and other members of the American administration. This visit took place during an acute worsening of tension in the Near East. Tel Aviv is continuing to widen the framework of its aggression against Lebanon and the PLO.

In this situation, the problem of a just Near East settlement has again become extremely urgent. But to all appearances, there was no discussion of this in Washington. According to a White House spokesman, priority was given to matters of military deliveries by the United States to Egypt and the strategic situation in the region. In this context it was noted that although the value of U.S. military deliveries to Cairo has already reached \$3.5 billion, As-Sadat brought a long shopping list with him and during the visit a number of agreements were reached on expanding American-Egyptian military cooperation.

Having signed the notorious Camp David agreements, unanimously rejected by the Arab world, the Egyptian leadership has rolled further down the slippery slope. It is now taking up the role of the defender of imperialist interests. It is worth pointing out that As-Sadat arrived in Washington the day after the signing there of the agreement on the so-called multinational armed forces for Sinai. The point of this latest (?scheme) directed against the Arabs is to replace the Israeli occupation forces on Egyptian territory by Americans and consequently to expand the military presence of the United States in the Near East.

It was considered, throughout the Arab world, and continues to be considered, that the main threat to the region comes from Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, encouraged by the United States. The present American administration is putting the whole thing the wrong way round in its thesis of some alleged Soviet threat, on the basis of which it is trying to build its Near East policy. Scarcely a single Arab country has taken this bait. It has only been eagerly taken up in Cairo.

The matter of new arms deliveries is now being presented by Egypt merely in the context of U.S. support for the suppression of the Arab and African peoples. Hence Cairo's willingness to provide for these ends all sorts of benefits for the Pentagon, in particular the right to station U.S. forces on Egyptian territory. According to the New York TIMES, the United States is prepared to expend almost \$500 million over a 5-year period on building facilities at the Egyptian Ras Banas Base so that U.S. forces totaling up to 20,000 men can be stationed there. This base is to be a support point for the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

These are the dangerous consequences of the course of capitulation and betrayal pursued by the present Egyptian regime. It is only to be expected that this course should be opposed increasingly day by day, both in the Arab world as a whole and in Egypt itself.

KUDRYAVTSEV ON U.S.-ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN ALLIANCE

PM200840 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial observer V. Kudryavtsev article under the rubric "Near East": "Following the Old Course of Adventurism"]

[Text] One gets the impression that Western, particularly American, mass media devoted far more attention to Egyptian President A. as-Sadat's U.S. trip than they did to Israel's criminal actions against Iraq and Lebanon. At the same time, whereas the Israeli Air Force's bombing raids on the nuclear center at Baghdad and the most densely populated districts of Beirut were, as it were, the natural sequel to the American-Israeli aggression in the Near East, As-Sadat's visit to his patrons attests to the virtual defeat of the Camp David strategy, although its advocates try to pass it off as some new stage in U.S. Near East policy.

In the past the Western press has perceived a "new stage" in the recent Knesset elections in Israel, as well as in the Reagan administration's Near East policy which, so it was thought, it was high time to formulate after its 6 months in power. But the hopes that the Knesset elections in Israel would "work wonders" proved, as was only to be expected, to have been built on sand, albeit Sinai sand. Some people tried to pass off the internal contradictions between individual nuances of Israel's aggressive course (within the framework of that course and no more) almost as a struggle between "hawks" and "doves." But when a struggle takes place not around the chief issue of a policy but over its nuances, the most inveterate aggressors usually gain the upper hand. All the more so, as the Zionists' leaders, as a consequence of the policy of planting Israeli settlements on occupied territories, have hitched to their chariot a considerable number of ordinary Israelis enticed by the possibility of ensuring their existence by robbing the Arab population.

As a result, Begin's "new" government emerged in Tel Aviv. This, according to statements even by certain bourgeois press organs, is the most reactionary and aggressive government compared with those that have been in power up to now. Here Begin reckons, and not without reason, that the visit which he intends to make to the United States in September will also consolidate for the future the alliance between American imperialism and Israeli Zionism. This cannot be prevented by the secondary disagreements which sometimes arise between the two allies. Everything that happens within the framework of U.S. Near East policy--and its ultimate goal is the establishment of American hegemony in the Near East--makes the White House treat the Israeli extremists' provocative sallies with patience. Furthermore, the slight, ostentatious indignation at Israeli actions which go right beyond elementary notions of international law certainly does not prevent Washington from treating Tel Aviv's further plans encouragingly.

It is known that the Camp David agreements have reached an impasse, particularly from the viewpoint of their authors' plans to settle (in their own way, it is true) the Near East problem as a whole. As the most farsighted politicians had predicted, the Camp David compact was a separate one right from the start, for the real situation in the Near East limited it just to a deal between Israel and Egypt. The widely advertised peace between Israel and the Arab countries merely became As-Sadat's treachery.

In fact, the Israeli occupation troops will leave Egyptian territory on the Sinai Peninsula by 25 April 1982. There would appear to be no obstacles to this. But it will not serve to strengthen Egypt's independence which, on the contrary, will be still more infringed upon than at the time the Camp David agreements were signed.

An agreement was signed quite recently between Israel and Egypt under U.S. patronage (or, rather, under U.S. pressure) on the creation of a 2,500-strong multinational armed force for Sinai with a view to monitoring the implementation of the "peace" treaty between those two countries. Almost half of this force will be made up of servicemen from American combat units and civilian observers. The "multinational" aspect of this force will be represented by...500 soldiers from the Island of Fiji and by a contingent from a Latin American country, whose name for some reason is not mentioned in the press at all.

In fact, the United States is acquiring the possibility of materializing its "military presence" in the Near East, having acquired a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Force designed to operate in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. Thus, the armed forces in Sinai will not promote peace and security in that part of the world but just the opposite-- they will help increase tension and the danger of war and exacerbate relations among Arab countries.

Another aspect of the Camp David agreement and, probably, the chief topic during As-Sadat's visit is the Palestinian problem. The Egyptian president's visit to the United States and the commentaries on its aims indicate once again that the Palestinian problem is pivotal to the entire Near East crisis. The talks between Israel and Egypt on granting scant administrative autonomy to the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip are deadlocked because Israel needs this autonomy like a cart needs a fifth wheel. It is tackling this problem merely with a view to using autonomy as a bridge to full annexation of the occupied Arab territories. As the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y reported, an official U.S. State Department spokesman declared that Begin's intentions of annexing the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip at the end of the 5-year period of proposed autonomy for those territories are not a violation of the Camp David agreements.

That is a statement of the utmost clarity. After such a statement it cannot be assumed that autonomy will be a preparation for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. At the same time it is no coincidence that Israeli and American political circles have started debating whether Israel will be able to ensure its security within the framework of the 1967 borders. Here the opinion prevails that Israel can ensure the security and permanency of its borders only if they are extended. Both Reagan and Haig, it should be added, have repeatedly declared that they do not intend to have dealings with the PLO. This is the crux of the "new" policy of the "new" Begin cabinet and the equally "new" policy of the Reagan administration.

But things are not getting any easier for As-Sadat as a result of this. Regarding the Palestinian problem, he is like a cat on a hot tin roof, as he cannot understand that retribution for betrayal will come from the Arab countries, whose interests he is betraying right, left and center. This is precisely why As-Sadat seeks to depict the chief purpose of his visit as defense of the Palestinian cause. He needs this in order to disguise his further treachery and whitewash himself before the future which, whether As-Sadat likes it or not, will demand an answer from him. But As-Sadat will not succeed in whitewashing himself, whatever animation he displayed in his talks with British Premier M. Thatcher in London and with Reagan and Haig in Washington, trying to persuade them to make contact with the Palestinian leaders. As-Sadat even went so far as to call the achievement of a cease fire agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians at the height of Tel Aviv's aggression in Lebanon a "great event." But in his desire to whitewash himself in the eyes of the Palestinian people with that statement he essentially touched a very sensitive chord with his American patrons who, in an attempt somehow to save the Camp David venture, hypocritically maintain that their emissary Habib played the chief role in establishing that truce....

All this attests, however, that no one, not even the Palestinian people's most inveterate enemies, will succeed in evading or brushing aside the Palestinian problem and pretending that it does not exist at all. It is possible to judge from their attitude toward the Palestinians problem who is the enemy and who the friend of the Arab peoples as a whole. "U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's assertion that the Soviet Union represents the chief danger to the Arabs," Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said in an interview in the Austrian magazine EXTRABLATT, "elicited no response in the Arab world. The Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center expose these assertions of A. Haig's and clearly show the source of the chief danger to the Arab nation...We are confident that we will create our Palestinian state on lands which the Israelis will quit or which we will liberate ourselves. This is not just optimism. It is the inevitable course of history." It cannot be halted either by imperialists or Zionists or traitors to the just cause of all Arab peoples.

An analysis of the present situation in the Near East with its inherent danger to the cause of peace not only in that region but also throughout the world prompts very broad circles of the world public to turn again and again to the Soviet Union's proposals for resolving the Near East crisis through the efforts of all interested sides, including the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--the PLO.

SUPPLIES TO BE SENT TO IRAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

LD181026 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug, TASS--Medicines, bandaging materials, blankets, tents and baby food will be sent by the Soviet Red Cross to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Being guided by humane principles the executive committee of the Soviet Red Cross has decided to grant this assistance to earthquake victims in that country.

It is reported here that this assistance will be forwarded to the Red Crescent organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KHOMEYNI RESPONDS TO BREZHNEV CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

LD141610 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev thanking him for his message of condolences in connection with an earthquake that took place in the area of the city of Kerman.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET CONGOLESE COUNTERPARTS

PM200822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of the Congo Council of Ministers, and Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and on our own behalf, we extend cordial congratulations to you, the PCT Central Committee, the Congolese Government and the friendly Congolese people on the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo. Soviet people prize the good relations of solidarity and close cooperation which exist between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo and between the CPSU and the PCT. These relations are founded on the principles of equality and mutual respect and accord with the vital interests of the peoples of both countries. The talks held during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by a Congolese party and government delegation and the signing of the Soviet-Congolese treaty of friendship and cooperation opened up further scope for developing multifaceted ties between our two countries. We are confident that the traditional bonds of solidarity between our countries and peoples, which are founded on common aims in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, will strengthen and deepen.

We wish the Congolese people, the PCT and the Congolese Government success in strengthening the country's independence and building a new life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

N. Tikhonov

RATIFICATION OF TREATY WITH CONGO REPORTED

LD192202 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 19 Aug 81

[TASS headline: "In Interests of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. The commissions recommended the Supreme Soviet Presidium to ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo, which was signed in Moscow in May this year. Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev addressed the session on behalf of the USSR's government. He spoke about the treaty as a document of great political significance which reflects the results of development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo.

Members of the commissions, speaking at the session, unanimously recommended the treaty for ratification. Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, who summed up the results of the discussion, noted that the treaty "fully meets the interests of the Soviet and Congolese peoples, reflects their mutual striving for further development and deepening of friendship relations."

"The peaceful, democratic and constructive character of the Soviet Union's policy toward developing countries, which found a new convincing manifestation in the Soviet-Congolese treaty, he said, sharply contrasts with the aggressive neocolonialist course of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, which seeks to turn back the progressive development not only in Africa but also on other continents. Under the pretext of struggle against "international terrorism" the offensive is being unfolded against the national liberation movements, and above all against young states which opted for socialist orientation. With this aim some NATO member-countries are expanding their military presence in Africa, are kindling territorial disputes and internal conflicts, are taking steps to knock together close military grouping on the continent under their aegis." Mikhail Zimyanin said in conclusion that the content of the Soviet-Congolese treaty fully accorded with the peaceful Leninist (?course) of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Kuznetsov Attends Session

LD192226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. They recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo signed in Moscow on 13 May 1981. Taking part in the session were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES GUINEA DELEGATION IN KREMLIN

PM200842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 10 August, V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of Guinea peace supporters led by A. Diallo, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the party--the state of Guinea [as published]. A friendly conversation took place.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES CAPE VERDE PREMIER PIRES

PM171033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 10 August, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Pedro Pires, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, and had a conversation with him.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA DURING SKACHKOV VISIT

For Addis Ababa reports on the visit to Ethiopia by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and CPSU Central Committee member, including a cooperation agreement signed on 11 August, see page R 1 of the 5 August and page R 1 of the 13 August East Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW REPORTED

PM171428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--(Saka Oyetunde Oyyeleke), ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has arrived in Moscow.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO SEYCHELLES REPLACED

PM141508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 81 p 8

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Mikhail Georgiyevich Orlov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Seychelles.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Aleksandr Kapitonovich Startsev of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Seychelles in connection with his retirement on pension.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CASTRO VISIT TO MEXICO

LD120854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0035 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS)--The results of the official visit to Mexico by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and his talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, PRAVDA says, shows that "the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean do not want to put up with the diktat of American imperialism."

During the meeting between Fidel Castro Ruz and Jose Lopez Portillo, PRAVDA states, major problems of the complex international situation were examined, above all the situation in the Caribbean zone, and also possible ways of solving them. In connection with this, political observers note the coincidence of the positions of Cuba and Mexico regarding the need to halt U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

The visit and the Cuban-Mexican talks, the paper notes, took place at a time when the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, are whipping up tension, intensifying the arms race, and stepping up pressure on countries which have chosen the path of independent development. The United States has stepped up its aggressive actions against revolutionary Cuba. The workers of the island of freedom are confidently implementing their creative plans and are building a new life. Cuba consistently comes out in favor of the deepening of detente and the consolidation of world peace, and takes an active part in the Nonaligned Movement. By circulating the lie about the "Cuban threat" in the region, the United States is striving to put the republic in a position of diplomatic and political isolation.

But these attempts are in vain, as are the repeated attempts to deflect Mexico, which is developing and strengthening its relations with the socialist countries and with CEMA, from its own independent course.

SOVIET EQUIPMENT HELPING CUBA KILL MOSQUITOES

LD192206 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Soviet equipment for spraying antimosquito agents is being delivered to Cuba. The equipment will be used to kill mosquitoes spreading the dengue fever. Earlier, the Cuban leader Fidel Castro accused the United States' Central Intelligence Agency of being behind the epidemic of the dengue fever in Cuba.

IZVESTIYA ON VISIT OF MEXICAN CONGRESSMEN

PM191533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Visit to the USSR of a Mexican Parliamentary Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mexican National Congress headed by Antonio Huitron Huitron, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies Commission for questions of state management and the constitution, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 23-31 July at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In Moscow the delegation laid wreaths at V.I. Lenin's mausoleum and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and in Leningrad at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery and the monument to the city's heroic defenders.

The Mexican delegation also visited the Georgian SSR and the cities of Leningrad and Sochi, where it noted the important achievements in the country's economic development, as well as in preserving and augmenting its traditions, and the high level of Soviet culture. Everywhere it was given a most friendly welcome by the local officials.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Mexican parliamentarians had talks with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, and with chairmen and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during which the sides informed each other about the main directions in the work of the two countries' highest and local organs of state power.

In the talks the great significance of the visit of Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, to the Soviet Union in May 1978 was noted. During that visit the president emphasized Mexico's love of peace and also the traditional principles of Mexico's foreign policy.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputies emphasized Mexico's positive role in preserving and strengthening detente and developing equitable cooperation among states and its increasing weight in international affairs and noted with satisfaction the coincidence or closeness of the positions of the USSR and Mexico on a number of major international problems. They advocated the further development of friendly Soviet-Mexican relations.

The Mexican parliamentary delegation was handed the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." It pointed out that this appeal confirms the Soviet people's will to live and work in peace and concord with all the world's peoples. The call for detente and for talks aimed at preventing dangerous conflicts, whose consequences could be catastrophic for mankind, for respect for every country's sovereignty and its right to choose the way of life and the political system which best accords with its interests--these are the principles which the Mexican state has constantly advocated and now advocates. Therefore the delegation expresses its sympathy with the desire for peace expressed in that appeal and hopes that it will be viewed by constitutional organs competent in international affairs with the interest which its importance merits.

The Mexican parliamentary delegation emphasized the USSR's principled position in the struggle for peace, international security and detente and expressed the most ardent wish that the all-around relations between Mexico and the USSR will become increasingly fruitful and always develop as they have done hitherto and also that the international economic order will be more fair and equitable and serve as the basis of peace and coexistence among countries and peoples.

In conclusion the Mexican parliamentarians expressed gratitude to their Soviet colleagues and to the local organs of power in the cities which they visited for the attention shown them.

The delegation was seen off at the airport 1 August by N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, other officials and also A. Carrillo Flores, Mexican ambassador to the USSR.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT DENIES USSR DESTABILIZATION

PM190911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from R. Tuchnin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Rebuffing Slander"]

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica has resolutely rebuffed assertions by J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, that the USSR and Cuba are allegedly destabilizing the Costa Rican Government. Washington's envoy made this provocative statement in Lima, offering Costa Rica any U.S. military aid.

In a letter to the U.S. ambassador in San Jose, R. Carazo stressed that Costa Rica does not need American military aid. Our country, the president noted, is not a victim of an "international conspiracy," as the representative of the U.S. administration believes. J. Kirkpatrick's assertions are "false."

KUZNETSOV PARTICIPATES IN INDUSTRY COMMISSION

LD190540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] A joint session of the Industry Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. The work of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry was discussed, as well as that of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, in fulfilling targets connected with the creation of conditions for the growth of labor productivity in industry. The commissions passed recommendations aimed at improving this work.

Taking part in the session were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR ministers.

BODYUL, GAPUROV ADDRESS TURKMEN TRADE CONFERENCE

PM191219 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "In the Main Direction: Republic Trade Workers Conference"]

[Excerpts] In the 11th 5-Year Plan trade in the republic is developing at a faster pace than in the previous 5-year period, when retail commodity turnover increased almost 37 percent. Sales of industrial commodities and foodstuffs to the population have increased. Today every family has a refrigerator, radio and sewing machine. An overwhelming number of families has a television and washing machine. One family in every four has acquired a car or a motorcycle or motor scooter. Various commodities worth almost R14 million were sold to the population over and above the plan for the first 6 months of this year alone.

This was stated at a republic conference of trade workers, as well as representatives of party and Soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations, held in Ashkhabad 27 July. The conference was opened by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

Ch. S. Karryyev, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the State of the Measures to Impose the Organization of Trade in the Republic in the Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The conference was addressed by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He dwelt on trade workers' tasks in realizing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the propositions and conclusions formulated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," approved by the congress.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

More on Activities

PM191225 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "I.I. Bodyul's Stay in Turkmenistan"]

[Text] As already reported, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed the conference of Turkmenistan trade workers which was held in Ashkhabad to discuss the organization of trade in the republic and measures to improve it.

He visited Gyaurskiy Rayon, familiarized himself with affairs on the Leninism Yely Sovkhoz, the Debyat Ashkhabadskikh Komissarov Sovkhoz and the Sovet Turkemistany Kol'hoz, talked with field and livestock workers and inquired about their work and life.

On 28 July I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; and Ch.S. Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, visited Maryyskaya Oblast. They familiarized themselves with the work of the Bayram-Ali Nephrities Sanatorium and the Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon and Mary city trade centers, saw the sights of the cities of Bayram-Ali and Mary and also visited the Karakumy V.I. Lenin Canal.

In Mary Comrades I.I. Bodyul, M.G. Gapurov and Ch.S. Karryyev laid flowers at the monument to the soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic War. The same day I.I. Bodyul, M.G. Gapurov and Ch. S. Karryyev viewed the construction of a closed market and other projects in Ashkhabad.

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION NOTED

LD191316 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 2330 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Representatives of the public in Donetskaya Oblast have assumed the monitoring of gas ventilation and other systems which could become a source of environmental pollution. This was done to improve control over the observance of industrial hygiene norms.

If these norms are violated, the public representatives will demand that the administration undertake immediate measures to eliminate defects in the working of the equipment.

FIRING SQUAD EXECUTES THREE KIRGIZ MURDERERS

PM191207 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Criminals Executed"]

[Text] The report "Monsters" published in our newspaper on 19 October last year described an unprecedented incident in Bystrovskiy Rayon--the murder of two young women and a girl. The organizers and participants in this crime, B.N. Krapivniy, S.V. Ushakov and N.V. Fomenko, were sentenced to capital punishment by shooting. The sentence was carried out recently.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH HEALTH SERVICES--About 2 million doctors and nurses are currently serving the 15 million people living in the Kazakh SSR. According to the Kazakh Health Ministry, this is a 1.5 percent increase over the past 10 years. Health services will be increased on the basis of the new 5-year plan. The funds allocated to health (?centers) have been increased. (?They are being provided with new and up-to-date equipment.) The Kazakh Government has allocated 360 million [currency not specified] for this purpose. This is a 1.5 percent increase over the allocation made in the last 5-year plan. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81 GF]

INDUSTRY MINISTER ADMITS CRITICISM CORRECT

LD192200 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Soviet Minister of the Light Industry Nikolay Tarasov has admitted that the criticism of the industry's performance carried by the press was correct. Recently, many newspapers have noted that the quality and the choice of the goods offered by the industry were not up to the mark. The minister said that in the current 5-year development period ending in 1986 production will start of 133 new brands of fabrics and textile goods. The emphasis will be on producing goods that are in great demand.

The prices of consumer goods in this country have remained stable for a long time.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD201056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Measures to complete the construction of projects, to commission capacity and to ensure the production of fodder-harvesting machines in the Gomselmash production association in 1981-85 were examined today at a meeting of the party economic aktiv of Belorussia. Main attention was concentrated on implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the further strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture.

The reports by Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, and Tokarev, USSR minister of industrial construction, and speeches noted the exceptional importance for the further development of animal husbandry and the implementation of the country's food program of an increasing production of highly efficient fodder machinery in coming years. Ministries, departments and local government bodies in the republic were instructed to take urgent measures to concentrate labor and material resources on production, residential and social-consumer projects under construction and to observe the deadlines for their commission without deviation.

Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke at the meeting. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and other leaders of the republic took part in its work.

GEORGIAN GAS INDUSTRY ADMINISTRATION REORGANIZED

WA200600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 August on page 2 carries two decrees of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium on the reorganization of the Main Administration of the Gas Industry of the Georgian SSR. The first decree announces the transformation of the Main Administration of the Gas Industry into the Georgian SSR State Committee for the Gas Industry. The second decree announces the appointment of Bakhva Fedorovich Lobzhanidze as chairman of the new republic committee. Both decrees are signed by P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by T. Lashkarashvili, Presidium secretary.

KIRGIZ MINISTRIES ACCUSED OF OIL, GAS MISUSE

PM141521 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 25 July publishes on page 2 an 850-word article by M. Sibbo, chief of the Kirgizglavneftesnabsbyt state petroleum inspectorate, entitled "'Sham' Tons: Real Gasoline Is Written Off to Them."

The article accuses enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR Ministries of the Food Industry and Local Industry of violating regulations governing the use of gasoline and diesel fuel. It claims that drivers over-state the amount of work done, with the suggestion that unused gasoline is diverted to be used for unofficial purposes. It is also claimed that certain enterprises burn diesel oil in boilers instead of fuel oil. The article concludes by saying that, despite previous reports of shortcomings in the use of fuel, the ministries involved have apparently done little to rectify the situation.

UKRAINIAN WAGES, LABOR CONDITIONS IMPROVED

LD191350 Kiev in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Summary] "The Ukrainian central statistics board has announced that during the last 7 months wages and salaries of the Ukraine's industrial and office workers have increased by 2.5 percent and those of the collective farmers by 4 percent.

"Construction workers, railmen and medics began to receive additional pay for the length of service. By the end of the current year, minimum pension rate will be increased by 11 percent."

During the last 5 years almost 150,000 workers in the republic's light industry have had their labor conditions improved. Numerous functioning enterprises have been modernized during this period. All this made it possible to reduce by 20 percent the number of cases connected with injuries and work-related diseases.

PAVLOV REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

PM191405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Agricultural review by O. Pavlov: "The Harvest Has Come to the East"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 10 August 57.2 million hectares or 48 percent of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped. Some 53 million hectares of grain had been threshed, which is 93 percent of the amount reaped.

In 1 week 10.7 million hectares of grain had been reaped and 10.9 million hectares threshed. Harvest rates remain high.

RSFSR

The week's main event in arable farming is the labor victory of Stavropol's grain growers who successfully fulfilled the socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. L.I. Brezhnev congratulated them heartily on this significant event.

The harvest has come to the republic's major eastern grainfields. In Altayskiy Kray machinery has been pooled on the basis of the Ipatovskiy method at 1,530 harvest transport complexes. These have all been equipped with technical servicing and field repair units. A dispatch service is in operation. Many complexes, using the tour of duty [vakhtovyy] method, are working in two shifts. The grain procurers have also joined in the harvest work. By the beginning of the season they had modernized all grain reception enterprises, introduced extra capacities and built 40 new unloaders, truck trailers and K-700 tractors. Drying capacities had been increased considerably, too.

It is worrying, unfortunately, that the discrepancy between harvesting and threshing is great in Irkutskaya, Kemerovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts. The Siberian fall is hard and quickly turns to winter; if the grain is kept in windrows for a long time it is a certain threat that they will be subjected to rain and frosts.

In recent days good rains have come to the south of Altayskiy Kray, to Kemerovskaya and Omskaya Oblasts and to Eastern Siberia, and this is helping the ripening of the wheat grain. In the complex arable farming business there are frequent changes and it is very important to make full use of those that are beneficial.

Indicative is the experience of the Rostov Gigant Sovkhoz, which, under extreme drought conditions, has again produced over 30 quintals of grain overall. There has been even-paced work on many farms in the Volga Region where the crops have seen no rain either. This is what happens where people work creatively on the land, seeking out the new, trying to put everything built up by science and practice into the service of highly productive arable farming.

Ukrainian SSR

The republic has reaped 13.6 million hectares (or 93 percent) of grain and pulse crops, of which 97 percent have been threshed. Grain is being given to the state at an increasing rate. Farms are preparing the soil quickly for sowing winter crops. Great attention is being paid to seed procurement. The harvest of buckwheat and millet has begun.

The machine operators in the Carpathian region have taken the seeders into fields now free of stubble, plowed and well fertilized. Specialized detachments are planting rape, a valuable fodder crop. It has been decided to finish the sowing within the optimum deadlines.

The republic's farms finished 1 million hectares of repeat and after-harvest sowing last week. The repeat sowing, until recently considered a secondary one, has become a reliable reserve of fodder for late fall when no more green matter comes from the main areas. The republic is hoping to obtain at least 15 million tons of second harvest feed.

Kazakhstan SSR

The farms of all the Kazakh virgin land oblasts, excluding Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, have joined in the selective harvesting. The first million hectares of grain have been reaped in the republic.

The farmers of Justanayskaya Oblast--one of the country's major granaries--are to gather 4.3 million hectares of grain. Some 125,000 people and 70,000 units of various types of machinery will be participating directly in the harvesting. Although the machine pool has been augmented, the burden on the machinery here, as in other virgin land oblasts, is great--240-250 hectares per combine harvester and over 200 hectares per reaper. It is clearly important that the machinery be in full readiness and operating reliably. However, when the harvest began quite a few combine harvesters were still in the workshop. It would not be out of place to recall the unpleasant fact that 47 combine harvesters and 30 reapers failed to take part in the Krasnoznamenskiy Sovkhoz harvest last year. This year this farm's machinery has been badly prepared. This may also affect the Ostrovskiy, Krasnoktyabrskiy and certain other sovkhoses. The leaders of farms and rayon organizations have cause for concern.

RSFSR HARVEST DATA CITED, PROGRESS ASSESSED

PM200555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 81 p 2

[I. Nivin report: "The Heavy Demands of August"]

[Excerpts] According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the RSFSR's field-work performance as of 10 August was as follows:

Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been harvested over an area of 34.2 million hectares--47.2 percent of the total sown area. Some 30.7 million hectares of grain have been threshed. In fodder unit equivalent, 5.3 quintals of coarse and succulent fodder per standard head of livestock have been procured--34 percent of the planned total. Some 1.2 million hectares have been sown to winter crops and 65.2 percent of the total area scheduled to be sown to winter crops has been prepared. Fall plowing has been completed over an area of 3.8 million hectares.

The center of harvesting began moving to rayons in the Urals and Siberia last week. Farmers have shifted into high gear in Orenburgskaya Oblast, where more than a million hectares of grain have already been threshed.

Analysis of the latest RSFSR Central Statistical Administration harvest roundup shows that harvesting is behind schedule in a number of oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone. It is difficult to complain of unfavorable harvesting weather this year, yet in Kalininskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts only between a quarter and fifth of the total area sown to grain has been threshed to date. What explanation can there be for such dilatoriness? Only mismanagement and poor labor organization.

The republic's fodder production workers are faced with the acute task of making rational use of time in order to intensively increase fodder stocks. The haymaking rate began falling off in August. Whereas 2.5 million tons of hay were procured in the week before last, only 1.8 million tons were procured last week. Silage procurement is getting underway increasingly rapidly, especially in the Northern Caucasus and oblasts in the Central Chernozem Region. But although kolkhozes and sovkhoses have laid in greater stocks of fodder than by the same date last year and the year before last, the rate of the procurement campaign for the republic as a whole is not satisfactory. There are still places where a proprietorial attitude is not being adopted toward every source of increased fodder and attention is not being lavished on the fodder-growing area.

In their preparations for livestock wintering, farms in a number of oblasts are already sending transport to collect straw from places where there is a surplus of it this year.

Ryazanskaya Oblast is among those sending its trucks to the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. It obviously could not manage without doing so. At the same time, however, one cannot help noticing how dilatory kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Ryazanskaya Oblast have been in procuring straw in their own fields. Straw from almost 200,000 hectares of threshed grain has still not been stacked, even though this area alone is capable of providing almost twice as much as the oblast's transport detachment plans to move in from the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. The same thing is happening in the Mariyskaya ASSR and several other areas. Moving straw in from other places is, I repeat, a sensible measure, but it must, of course, be combined with an attitude of extreme thrift toward one's own resources.

August is not only a time for procuring grain and fodder. Fruit, vegetables and water-melons are flooding into the stores. The first trainloads of new potatoes have left Bryanskaya Oblast for industrial centers.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM201006 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by N. Osychkin: "The Rhythmn of the Harvest Conveyor"]

[Text] Harvesting is in full swing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 10 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) in the country had been cut on an area of 57.2 million hectares. This represents 48 percent of the total sown area. Some 53 million hectares of grain had been threshed--93 percent of the total amount cut. In the week under review 11 million hectares of grain were threshed. This figure is slightly down on that for the previous 7 days. The task now is to ensure that the harvesting rate is stepped up everywhere, rather than allowed to fall, and that the sale of grain and other produce to the state is increased.

August has brought with it much urgent work in the fields. Rural workers are directing their energies toward completing harvesting as quickly as possible and to a high standard, procuring grain and other produce, and building up a good stock of fodder on farms. The foundations of next year's harvest are being laid everywhere. To attain success in farming production it is essential that the entire field production process everywhere should function as smoothly as possible and that everyone involved in the summer campaign should carry out his duties to the letter.

Go-ahead collectives and agricultural experts and innovators are setting an example of shock work. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Stavropolskiy Kray have fulfilled their stepped-up pledges. An outstanding success was scored in the kray by Ipatovskiy Rayon's grain growers--the initiators of the all-union competition for the highly productive use of equipment. On completion of the cereal harvest they delivered 250,000 tons of grain to the elevators, as compared with the planned amount of 150,000 tons. For the fifth year now every operation there, from sowing to harvesting, has been performed by large mechanized detachments strictly to schedule.

The combines have left the fields in the Don area, where the dry summer has made it impossible to harvest as much as planned. Leading workers nevertheless achieved good results. The Gigant Sovkhoz averaged 34.5 quintals of grain per hectare and transported more than 50,000 tons of grain to state granaries. Surely this is convincing evidence that by using a scientifically substantiated zonal system of farming and observing the full range of agricultural measures it is possible to achieve consistently high yields even under the most adverse weather conditions. The grainfields of go-ahead farms in other zones where harvesting is currently getting underway also promise to yield a heavy crop.

By the start of the period 11-20 August grain had been cut on an area of 3.2 million hectares in the RSFSR--47 percent of the total sown area. Some 90 percent of that grain had been threshed.

The borders of the harvesting area reached the North-West Region and Siberia. Grain has already been cut on an area of more than 2 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Units are operating 18-20 hours a day. Farms are skillfully combining swath harvesting and direct combining. Having finished their own work, machine operators in the oblast's southern rayons are going to the assistance of sovkhozes in the east of the virgin lands. More than 1,500 harvesting and transportation complexes are starting work in the Altay. Crops there are not uniform and mostly stunted and sparse. Everything possible is therefore being done to harvest and preserve every last grain of the crop.

Proprietorial concern for grain must be shown everywhere and at every link in the harvesting chain. The faster machine operators thresh the wheat, barley, oats and hulled crops, the more of these will reach the granaries. Unfortunately this peasant precept is not everywhere being observed. Many farms in Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts began harvesting back in July but only a quarter of the crop there has been cut to date. Reaping has been completed on only the first million of some 3 million hectares in Bashkiria, although the republic's machine operators have plenty of experience. Labor organization in the fields must be decisively improved and round-the-clock working of machinery in the fields, at threshing floors and along grain routes must be achieved on the basis of the duty-shift method.

Farms in Kazakhstan have harvested an area of 4 million hectares to date. The borders of the harvesting area are now right next to the virgin land oblasts. Machine operators in Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts have begun harvesting barley. Equipment there has been concentrated in harvesting and transport complexes operating on the Ipatovskiy Rayon model. The virgin-landers plan to dispatch a considerable quantity of strong and Durum varieties of wheat to the elevators.

Harvesting has largely been completed in the Ukraine and Moldavia, where late crops are now being harvested and grain is being prepared on threshing floors and dispatched to the state. This important work must be speeded up. Almost three-fourths of the crop has been harvested in Belorussia. Machine operators on farms in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, where a good crop is being harvested this year, are still not getting the most out of their equipment.

Now that August is here it is very important to ensure that all fieldwork is performed comprehensively and that no interruptions are allowed to occur between reaping, threshing and transporting grain to elevators and between harvesting late crops and preparing the soil for harvest corn. The ripe cobs are being gathered in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus and succulent corn silage is being laid down in north Ossetia and Voronezhskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts. All cornfields earmarked for fodder purposes must be given special attention.

Flax harvesting is underway. It has been pulled on an area of 98,000 hectares in the RSFSR-- 22 percent of the total area sown to the crop. This work has speeded up on farms in Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya, and Gorkovskaya Oblasts. Final preparations for cotton harvesting are underway in Central Asia and Azerbaijan. Mutual verification commissions are checking out the degree of readiness of equipment, storage facilities, roads, and harvesting and transport detachments.

Work is in full swing on truck farms. Some 3.6 million tons of vegetables have been sold to the state to date. Farms in Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Tverdovskaya and other oblasts have begun harvesting new potatoes and shipping them to consumers. Some 92,000 tons of them have been dispatched to all-union reserves. The influx of melons and other fruit from the southern regions is increasing.

Ensuring that the soil is prepared and that winter crops are sown strictly in accordance with optimum schedules is a matter of urgency. More than 1.4 million hectares in the RSFSR have been sown to rye and wheat. This work is already underway in the Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, Volga and Urals Regions but over a considerable area there the soil has still to be prepared for winter crops. In Novgorodskaya and Vologodskaya Oblasts the fall plowing plan has been less than half fulfilled. Farm leaders and specialists must pay more attention to farmland set aside for growing spring crops, from which land, as with winter crops, the country must obtain consistently high yields. August is the best time for fall plowing. Farms in the RSFSR have completed this operation over an area of 3.8 million hectares--just over 5 percent of the total planned area. The rate at which winter fallow is being prepared to a high standard must be increased daily.

To perform each one of the whole range of August fieldwork operations in a well-organized manner is to guarantee success on the grainfield both this year and next.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON WINTER CROP SOWING POLICY

PM201022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Attending to the Sowing of Winter Crops"]

[Excerpt] Seed is called the foundation of the harvest. It is essential to keep a check on its availability and quality and to bring it up to high condition. Farms in a number of areas are having difficulties with seed stock for winter crops. Every potential source of supply must be tapped, including the timely harvesting for seed of the best tracts of land sown to food crops. Exchange operations must be performed quickly and efficiently. Procurement and transportation workers bear a great responsibility here. They must ensure continuity in dispatching seed grain and getting it to its destination.

In view of the peculiarities of the year and the specific conditions obtaining, it is important to ensure that the volume of fall sowing is increased. The correct action is being taken in those places where opportunities are being found to increase the amount of reserve land without disrupting existing crop rotations.

The question of how the winter crop growing area is divided up merits serious attention, especially from planning and economic organs. A considerable proportion of the area is given over to rye. Many farms in the Central Chernozem and Volga Regions are noticeably increasing the area they are sowing to this scarce cereal compared with last year. At the same time a trend toward reducing the area sown to rye has emerged in some places and the amount of it reaching procurement centers is still small. New varieties of this cereal with only slightly lower yields than winter wheat must be cultivated more widely. As has repeatedly been pointed out in the decisions of the party and government, the country needs not only a lot of grain but a wide variety of top-quality grain. The correlation between wheat, rye and barley crops must accord with these requirements. Local soviets must monitor more closely the observance of state discipline and try to ensure that plans are fulfilled both in terms of gross output and range.

Rural party organizations must help farm leaders and specialists to correctly deploy manpower and make fuller use of equipment in fall sowing operations. Not for a moment losing sight of the tasks of harvesting and fodder procurement, communists must inspire rural workers to engage in socialist competition to ensure the completion of fall sowing in accordance with optimum schedules and to a high standard.

As they harvest this year's grain crop and turn their attention to next year's, rural workers are creating a reliable foundation for further increasing the production of grain and other produce.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1297 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD181434 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union launched the Cosmos-1297 artificial satellite of the earth today.

On board the sputnik is scientific equipment intended for continuing space research.

The parameters of the Sputnik's orbit are as follows: initial period of revolution--90.2 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--389 kilometers, minimum distance--209 kilometers, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

SEAMEN USE COSMIC TECHNOLOGY FOR NAVIGATION

LD172258 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Leningrad, 17 Aug, TASS--Soviet specialists who started the realisation of the concluding stage of the "Cospas-Sarsat" program have modelled a sea rescue operation to be carried out with the help of satellites. The modelling was realised according to the schedule of the Soviet part of the project of the international cosmic system of search and rescue of the shipwrecked.

Roman Chernyayev, deputy director of the Central Institute of the Merchant Marine in Leningrad, told TASS that the full-scale testing of the system is planned for 1983. At present the technology of interaction of ships, aircraft and coastal means of notification is being mastered. Roman Chernyayev holds that the scientific and methodological substantiation of the experiment guarantees its success. Together with Soviet specialists taking part in the experiment are their colleagues from the United States, Canada and France. The "document on reciprocity", worked out jointly by them, regulates details of the functioning of the future system and unifies the parameters.

Several American and Soviet satellites designed for receiving signals of emergency radio-buoys will be put on low orbits (800-1000 kilometres) for the needs of the "Cospas-Sarsat" programme. After retransmission to the coastal points of receiving information the operational data will be immediately sent to the national search and rescue centres. Test operation of the system is scheduled for 1984.

Soviet seamen are actively using cosmic technology for navigation purposes. Thus the signals of the "screen"-type satellites, which transmit color tv programs to the northern regions of the USSR, are received by the ships of the Soviet ice-breaker fleet. Equipment for processing cosmic information aimed at preventing collisions in the open sea is installed on passenger liners and freight ships.